Volume 163 No. 13

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Pesticides Control Bill Offered by Rep. Miller

Legislation to control the use of pesticides in the production of foods was introduced in the house last week by Rep. A. L. Miller of Nebraska, a member of the former Delaney committee that investigated the use of chemicals in foods. The bill was referred to the house interstate and foreign commerce committee for consideration. The main features of the bill, as outlined by Rep. Miller, are as follows:—

It provides that no new chemical additives can be used before they have been proved safe; it requires the exploiter of the new additive to offer proof of safety; the administrator of the Federal Security Agency may act on any application within ninety days; it establishes a panel of unbiased experts to review any decision made by the administrator, and it allows recourse to the court on grounds other than just trying to prove that the administrator acted arbitrarily in making his decision.

First of Three Bills

Mr. Miller said that his bill is the first of three measures that he intends to introduce to strengthen government controls over the use of chemicals in foods for the protection of the public's health. He plans to introduce a similar bill later covering the addition of chemicals to foods and a third bill relating to the use of new chemicals in cosmetics.

He said that all of the people connected with pesticides, from the manufacturer to the consumer, have been contacted to present their views on the bill he has just introduced. "I have drafted a bill which meets with the approval of all," he said. "They have assured me that the bill will adequately cover each aspect and duly protect the health of the people."

Drug Act Change Need Cited

The congressman explained that his bill rose out of the hearings by the Delaney committee which convinced him that the federal food, drug and cosmetic act needed to be changed. Rep. John J. Delaney of New York, who headed the committee, has also introduced bills dealing with the use of chemicals in foods and cosmetics and these are before the house interstate and foreign commerce committee for consideration.

Tidelands Legislation Given Senate Committee Approval

A favorable report was ordered filed with the senate last week by the committee on interior and insular affairs on S. J. Res. 13 to confirm and establish the titles of the states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and to the natural resources within such lands.

Chlorine Plant of Army Up for Leasing Shortly

The army's chlorine plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., is to be made available for lease to private industry shortly, it was announced last week by the Department of the Army. Details of the leasing plans will be announced in about sixty days, it was stated.

The department said that when the plant is placed in operation, part of the production will be made available to the military and the remainder will be sold by the lessor to civilian consumers. The plant has been in standby for about a year.

Alumina Experimental Plant Sold by GSA to Harvey Co.

The alumina experimental plant built at Salem, Ore., during World War II by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to test various formulas for producing alumina from clay was sold last week to the Harvey Machine Tool Corporation by the General Services Administration for $325,000. The contract calls for a 20 percent down-payment and the balance to be paid off in quarterly installments over a ten-year period.

This plant, which the government set up during the period when every effort was being made to greatly expand the source material for aluminum production, has had a varied experience during its existence. Columbia Metals Corporation operated it for the government immediately after it was built in an unsuccessful search for a satisfactory formula for making alumina from the clays of the surrounding area.

This project terminated with the end of the war and the plant was placed on the surplus list by the government. Not long thereafter, it became apparent that the great shortage of fertilizers on the west coast could not be met by existing

—*Continued on page 58*

Howrey Wins Confirmation

The senate last week confirmed the nomination of Edward F. Howrey to be a commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission for the term expiring September 26, 1959. He succeeds John Carson, whose term expired last September. Mr. Howrey was named chairman of the commission by President Eisenhower, succeeding James Mead, a Democrat, who had been serving as acting chairman since January 20.

Chemical Division Establishment Within Commerce Dept. Weighed

A reorganization of the Department of Commerce, including the establishment of a division on chemicals and allied products that would serve as the industry's principal point of contact with the government, was under active consideration last week by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and other top officials in the department.

In response to invitations to industry to make known its views on what is desired in the way of a businessman's representative on government, Secretary Weeks has received suggestions from a number of quarters, urging that every effort be made to restore the department to the prestige and influence in government affairs that it has not enjoyed since the days of the Hoover administration.

With the National Production Authority gradually fading out of the picture as controls over distribution have become unnecessary, there have been questions raised regarding the future of its commodity divisions and its information gathering activities. Conferences held with top officials in the department within the past week, however, indicate that the question of returning these groups to the department has been settled and that it is now largely a matter of consolidating various activities in a way that will produce the greatest efficiency and most help to business.

Conferees Named

Among those who have conferred with Secretary Weeks, Assistant Secretary Craig Sheaffer and other department officials to express their views on reorganization within the past ten days were William H. Ward, vice-president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and chairman of the board of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association; Maurice Crass, secretary of MCA; Russell Coleman, president of the National Fertilizer Association; Paul Truitt, president of the American Plant Food Council, and Lea Hitchner, secretary of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

The desirability of having a strong department to represent the views of business in government was emphasized by Mr. Ward and Mr. Crass and they recommended that an under-secretary for industry be established. The department now has an assistant secretary for domestic affairs, but it was felt that the function of this office should be more embracing and should include matters having to do with exports as well.

It was also urged that a strong chemical and allied products division be set up that would be the focal point of contact between industry and the government. As in

—*Continued on page 73*

USDA Reorganization Plan Sent to Congress

Reorganization Plan No. 2 for realigning the operations of the Department of Agriculture was sent to congress last week by President Eisenhower as the senate made plans to give its approval to Plan No. 1 for elevating the Federal Security Agency to the status of a department.

The agricultural plan is similar to the plan approved by former President Truman several years ago but rejected by congress. It would give the department three new assistant secretaries whereas it now has but one, and would provide for direct control by Secretary Ezra T. Benson of certain operations which are now delegated to subordinates.

Details of the reorganization of the various functions within the department are still being worked out, but before any major changes are made the plan requires that the secretary give appropriate public advance notice and consider the views of interested parties.

The reorganization plan for the FSA which has already been approved by the house is scheduled to come before the senate this week. The immediate question will be consideration of the resolution permitting the reorganization to become effective in ten dadys instead of sixty days as provided by law. Indications are that the senate will approve the resolution and send it to the President for his signature.

Ammonium Sulphate Award For India Shipment to CCC

Commodity Credit Corporation has been awarded the contract by General Services Administration for furnishing 75,000 tons of ammonium sulphate for shipment to India under the Point Four Program. The ammonium sulphate is to be furnished at a price of $47.95 a long ton, c. & f. Madras and Bombay, India. Purchase is being made under competitive bids opened by GSA March 9.

It is understood that CCC is supplying the fertilizer in a barter arrangement it is now working out under which the supplier of the ammonium sulphate will be paid in wheat or some other agricultural product agreed upon, which must be disposed of abroad. The way the transaction works, it was explained, is as follows:—

As the supplier makes delivery of the ammonium sulphate to India, he is given a credit on the books of CCC for an amount equal to the value of the fertilizer shipment. Against this credit, the supplier can call on CCC to deliver wheat or other agreed upon farm product equivalent in value to the delivered fertilizer. The value of the farm product is computed by CCC on the basis of the prevailing market.

It is estimated that the arrangement means a savings to CCC in storage charges alone of $22,400 a month on a quantity of wheat that would equal in value the ammonium sulphate to be shipped to India.

Synthetic Rubber Plant Report Now Due May 15

The senate banking committee reported S. 1410 last week, extending the time for the President to make recommendations to congress concerning disposal of the government-owned synthetic rubber plants until May 15, 1953. The present law requires the president to make his recommendations by April 15.

The administration had asked for a ninety day postponement of the effective date, but since this would carry the time beyond the date when congress hopes to adjourn for the summer, the committee compromised on the thirty day extension. Members concerned with the synthetic rubber plant disposal matter in both the senate and house are anxious that the plants be sold to private industry as quickly as possible.

President Termed Agreeable To Emergency Freeze Plan

Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, acting director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, outlined the views of the administration last week at hearings before the senate banking committee on proposed legislation for standby controls. Dr. Flemming stated that the President would accept legislation for a ninety-day freeze on prices and wages if congress thought it could not act swiftly enough to forestall inflationary pressures in event of a future serious emergency.

He also asked for an extension of authority to allocate materials and facilities for national defense to June 30, 1954; to let condemnations and requisition authority lapse on June 30, 1953; to continue financial gains for defense purpose to June 30, 1954; to allow price and wage controls to lapse April 30 and to not enact detailed standby controls at this time; and to continue authority for assisting small business.

Tankcars Recalled by Army In Munitions Output Stepup

The Army has issued orders for the recall of 210 of its tankcars now on lease to private interests, chiefly in the chemical industry for the movement of sulphuric acid, as part of its program of stepping up munitions production. The cars are to be returned in thirty days.

In order to assure that essential production of civilian commodities may not be interrupted by the withdrawal of these cars, the Defense Transport Agency has scheduled a tentative meeting for next week with representatives of tankcar owners to discuss plans for the diversion of 160 tankcars to more essential uses.

WHO Drug Names Draw Joint Protest To State Dept. From ADMA and APMA

A joint protest was filed last week with Secretary of State Dulles by the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association against the activities of the expert subcommittee of the World Health Organization engaged in selecting nonproprietary names for pharmaceutical products.

The two associations contend that the expert subcommittee has gone far afield of its original purpose and has seriously jeopardized the validity of the tradenames of many drug products and has ignored the rights of the discovers or sole suppliers of a product.

The executive committee of ADMA adopted a resolution, to which Secretary Dulles' attention was called, asking that the present program of the subcommittee be discontinued immediately and that WHO should announce that all previous actions of the committee were unofficial and of no force and effect.

Halt in Group's Work Urged

The resolution also asked that no further action be taken by this subcommittee until the necessity for its actions has been carefully re-examined. In the light of the fundamental objections which were outlined in the brief, ADMA said it is inconceivable that the slight confusion as may exist in a few countries from the use of different generic names, justifies the subcommittee's actions.

Thirdly, the resolution proposed that if, after re-examination, continued activity of the subcommittee appears advisable, such activity should be conducted only after adoption by it of appropriate rules and regulations considered and approved by interested parties in all countries. Such rules should provide for (a) systematic search before selection of nonproprietary names to avoid conflict with private rights: (b) effective and widespread publication of names selected, together with reasons for their selection, and (c) effective opportunity for protest by any person damaged to a responsible body familiar with trade-mark and related matters.

In the brief filed by APMA and endorsed by ADMA the following points were made against the program of the expert subcommittee:

Salient Points of Brief

1. The program as conducted has shown a disregard of private property rights. Selection of non-proprietary names for pharmaceutical products will inevitably conflict with established private trademark rights, unless carefully drafted rules of procedure are followed and opportunity

—*Continued on page 58*

Fats, Oils Trade Seen Up Slightly This Year

The Foreign Agricultural Service, in its first 1953 estimate of world trade in fats and oils, said last week that world exports of fats and oils this year may be up at least slightly from 1952, when trade is estimated to have been 12 percent smaller than in 1951. Total world production of fats and oils in 1952 is estimated at 4 percent below the all-time record high.

World production of fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials in the calendar year 1952, in terms of fat or oil equivalent, is estimated at 24,990,000 short tons. While this represents a decline of 4 percent from the record-high 25,980,000 tons produced in 1951, it is an increase of 17 percent from the 1945-49 postwar level, and a gain of 9 percent from the 1935-39 prewar average. On balance, the decline in production last year is accounted for by a drop from 1951 of more than 1,000,000 tons in olive oil output.

World exports of fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials are expected to total at least 5,565,000 short tons oil equivalent in 1953, assuming that the present state of international tension continues. While this quantity is but slightly more than the estimated 5,547,000 tons exported in 1952, it reflects a decline of 12 percent from the tonnage traded in 1951. Also, it indicates an increase of 35 percent from the volume exported in 1945-49, but a decline of 15 percent from prewar.

Fats, Oils Output Varied Little

Fats and oils production in 1952 under each of the five broad categories, except two—edible vegetable oils, which was down sharply, and industrial oils, which was up—did not vary greatly from the previous year. In relation to the postwar period, 1945-49, however, production was up markedly in every instance. In comparison with prewar, production of edible vegetable oils, industrial oils, and animal fats in 1952 was substantially higher. While output of palm oils was only moderately greater, marine oils production was considerably smaller.

Output in 1952 of edible vegetable oils, comprising oils from several of the major cultivated oilseed crops, plus the harvest of olives for crushing, is estimated at 7,915,000 short tons. Reflecting a decline of 12 percent from 1951, the over-all decrease in this second-largest category of fats and oils is explained by the abnormally small olive crop in the Mediterranean Basin, following a record harvest in 1951. The decline in the cottonseed oil estimate is due to the smaller cotton crops in the United States, China, India, and Mexico. Significant also is the increase in soybean oil production, due to expanded output of beans in both the United States and China. This was offset, however, by a decrease in the sunflower seed crop, chiefly in Argentina and Uruguay.

Palm Oil Production Seen Down

Production of the palm oils in 1952 is estimated at 3,815,000 short tons, 5 percent less than in 1951. Virtually all of this

—Continued on page 58

Monsanto Phosphate Division Reports Solvents Availability

The phosphate division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced the availability of two high boiling solvents—phenylcyclohexane and bicyclohexyl.

The materials, said to have favorable odor and toxicity characteristics, are suggested by the company for use as compatibilizing and penetrating agents. Monsanto also said it was thought possible that the items could be used by herbicide formulators or in perfume manufacture. Phenylcyclohexane is a colorless oily liquid which has both aromatic and aliphatic properties and good electrical resistance. Bicyclohexyl is a colorless oil with a pleasant odor, Monsanto stated. A bulletin describing the items is available from the phosphate division on request.

Borax, Boric Acid Prices Raised by Pacific Coast Co.

The Pacific Coast Borax Company, division of Borax Consolidated, Ltd., New York, last week announced price advances in borax, boric acid and rasorite products, effective May 15. The increases amount to $2.50 per ton in bulk and $3.50 per ton in bags, barrels and kegs. Prices of certain special borate compounds will also be raised.

All shipments made prior to May 15 will be at current prices, the company said, advance information of the new schedules being in conformance with the forty-five-day notice required under its existing contracts. The action was attributed to higher raw materials costs.

Chew to Be Feted May 26, Marks 50 Years in Industry

John A. Chew, president of the New York chemical firm bearing his name, will be honored with a testimonal dinner May 26 on the anniversary of his fiftieth year in the chemical industry. The affair, to be held at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, is

John A. Chew

being sponsored by his many friends in the trade and is being supported by chemical industry associations.

The committee in charge of arrangements is headed by Joseph M. Wafer, vice-president of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company. Other members are William J. Weed, vice-president of the Niagara Alkali Company; Robert J. Milano, president of Millmaster Chemical Corporation, and John J. Butler, of West Virginia's Industrial Chemical Sales Division.

Mr. Chew, one of the last of the old-time chemical merchants, was born in 1884 and entered the chemical industry in 1903 as stenographer-salesman for Rosengarten & Sons; two years later he became a full-time salesman for the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company.

In 1910, Mr. Chew joined Bauer Chemi-

—Continued on page 78

Army Revamps Buying Program for Chemicals

A five-point reorganization of the Chemical Corps procurement program to increase efficiency and bring about savings of upwards of $300,000 a year was announced last week by the Department of the Army. The major change under the program, according to Maj. Gen. E. F. Bullene, chief chemical officer, will be assumption by the New York chemical procurement district of the contractual responsibilities formerly assigned to the Boston district. This consolidation to include the legal staff will be effcted gradually during 1953 and will result in appreciable savings in manpower and funds, it was stated.

The Boston chemical procurement district will remain operative as an industrial contact point and will continue to assist New England area firms in bidding on items procured by the Chemical Corps.

Other Changes in New York

The second change will give the New York office responsibility for the industrial type of procurement for Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, formerly performed by the Chemical Corps procurement agency at the Army Chemical Center, Edgewood Arsenal. In the future, this procurement agency will be concerned solely with research and development type contracting and will be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Chemical Corps material command to the research and engineering command.

Also, under the reorganization, the Chicago chemical procurement district will become the procurement agency for the corps' Rocky Mountain Arsenal at Denver, Col., and the Dallas, Tex., chemical procurement district will serve as the supporting agency for the Pine Bluff arsenal at Pine Bluff, Ark. Formerly the contracting for component parts used in manufacturing at both arsenals was handled by the Dallas district.

Status in San Francisco, Atlanta

The San Francisco and Atlanta, Ga., chemical procurement districts will remain open and in a position to assume a full contracting work load in case of any

—Continued on page 41

Price Index Slumps Again

Despite upward price trends in some markets, substantial declines in the indexes for the essential oils and oils, fats and waxes markets resulted in a drop of 0.16 point in the overall OPD index. Reductions in the essential oils market included angelica root, geranium, lavandin and expressed, Californian orange oils. Messinan lemon oil was the sole advance. Changes in the oils, fats and waxes section featured corn, cottonseed and peanut oils among advances. The price trend was downward, however, while among reductions noted were copra, grease, linseed meal, tallow and oiticica and tung oils.

The markets registering upward trends were the heavy chemicals, petroleum derivatives and botanical markets. In the petroleum market, aliphatic and aromatic solvents were advanced locally on the west coast. Advances in the heavy chemicals market included hydrofluoric acid, chromium and potassium flourides in addition to quicksilver. There were no declines. The upward trend in the botanical market included advances in papain, sassafras root and chamomile flowers. Cardamon, jalap root, clove and cassia were among items reduced.

The textile and leather chemicals market was without change. Methyl cyclohexanlo was advanced in the coal chemicals market. The drugs and fine chemicals market featured advances in lanolin and natural menthol. Inositol was the sole reduction. Argentine casein was advanced in the protective coatings materials market, while an advance in Bordeaux mixture and Paris green constituted the price changes in the agricultural chemicals section.

Except for thirty-five changes in botanicals listed on page 63, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Acid, hydrofluoric, 3c. to 3½c. per lb. (36).
Linseed, 1 5c. per lb. (73).
Aliphatic solvents, West Coast, 1.6c. per gal. (44).
Aromatic solvents, West Coast, 1.6c. per gal. (44).
Bordeaux mixture, 1.9c. per lb. (42).
Casein, imp., Argentine, ¼c. per lb. (68).
Chromium fluoride, 6½c. per lb. (36).
Degras, common, 6c. to 8c. per lb. (73).
Lanolin, cosmetic, 3c. per lb. (51).
USP, anhydrous, 2c. per lb.
hydrous, 2½c. per lb.
Menthol, Brazilian, 30c. per lb. (51).
Japanese, 10c. per lb.
Methyl cyclohexanol, 1c. per lb. (46).
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (73).
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (73).
ref., ½c. per lb.
Lemon, Messina, 35c. per lb. (65).
Linseed, 1/5c. per lb. (73).
Menhaden, crude, Gulf ports, ¼c. per lb. (73).
Oleo, ¼c. per lb. (73).
Peanut, crude, ¾c. per lb. (73).
ref., ¾c. per lb.
Oleostearine, ¼c. per lb. (73).
Paris green, 1c. per lb. (42).
Potassium fluoborate, 4c. per lb. (36).
Fluoride, 8c. per lb. (36).
Titanium fluoride, 4c. per lb. (36).
Quicksilver, $3 per flask (36).
Wax, carnauba, No. 3, crude, 3c. per lb. (73).
ref., 4c. per lb.
Ouricury, 3c. per lb. (73).
Zinc fluoride, 9c. per lb. (36).

Prices Reduced

Copra, $3 per ton (73).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (73).
Inositol, $1.10 per lb. (51).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (73).
Naphthalene, crude, imp., 1 20c. per lb. (46).
Oil, angelica root, $20 per lb. (65).
Geranium, Bourbon, 75c. per lb. (65).
Lavandin, 5c. per lb. (65).
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb. (73).
Orange, expressed, Californian, 5c. per lb. (65).
Palmarosa, 35c. per lb. (65).
Tung, ¼c. per lb. (73).
Peanut meal, solvent, $3 per ton (73).
Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 2c. per lb. (68).
Soybean meal, 50c. to $1 per ton (73).
Tallow, ½c. to ¼c. per lb. (73).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

March 27, 1953	March 20, 1953	March 28, 1952
107.33	107.49	109.82

Fragrance Foundation Sets April 16 as Convention Date

The Fragrance Foundation will hold its fourth annual convention April 16 in the Plaza hotel, New York. A business meeting will be held in the morning, followed by a reception and luncheon.

At the business session, Joseph Danilek will speak on "Let's Look at the Record." This will be followed by a panel discussion on "Getting More Fragrance Business," with Jean Despres as the moderator. Panel representatives will be:—Herbert Brandt, toilet goods buyer for Bloomingdale's, New York department store; Eleanor Kairalla, merchandising and advertising consultant; Leslie Monroe, vice-president of Kenyon & Eckhardt, New York advertising agency, and Morris R. Shlensky, executive vice-president and general manager of the Katz Drug Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Contents of This Issue

Abbott Appoints Reinier 56
ACCL Meeting Nov. 4 7
Acme-Hardesty Appoints Agent 71
Alumina Plant Sold to GSA 3
Ammonium Sulphate Award to CCC 3
APMA Adds Severson 55
Archer-Daniels Reassigns Two 71
Arkell & Smiths Appoints 43
Army Revamps Chemical Buying 4
Bakelite Shifts Brenneck 70
Beckman Names Luscombe 56
Borax, Boric Acid Prices Raised 4
Cabot Marketing New Form of Silica 71
Calco Appoints Firestone 72
Calco to Shift Griswold 71
Catalytic Cracking Unit Announced 45
CCDA in Annual Meeting 7
Celanese Names Three 39
Chemical Division Establishment Weighed .. 3
Chemstrand Appoints Gronemeyer 40
Chew to Be Feted May 26 4
Chicago Cosmetic Chemists Meet April 14 ... 67
Chlorine Plant Up for Leasing 3
Cobalt, Nickel Export Quotas Announced .. 41
Copper Raw Materials Allocation Off 59
'Dacron' Output Started 67
Diamond Alkali Div. Makes Appointments .. 59
Diatomite Data Offered 64
Dried Milk Embargo Effective April 1 57
Fats and Oils Estimate Up Slightly 4
FDA Reports Seizures Total Ninety-five ... 59
Ferro-Manganese Redefined 40
Flavorers' Annual Convention for May 10 .. 7
Fragrance Foundation Meeting April 16 ... 4
Gamma Globulin Under ODM Direction ... 56
Glycerine Producers to Continue Awards ... 56
Grace Announces Builder, Process of Unit .. 5
Harshaw Buys Rufert 5
Hooker Assigns Bryson 39
Houston, Dallas Paint Clubs Set Meeting ... 70
Howrey Nomination Confirmed 3
Innis Speiden, Berkshire Offices Joined 43
Int. Minerals Personel Shifts Pending 40
Krumbhaar Names Agents 71
Kyrides Retires From Sumner 55
Lakeside Promotes Two 59
Lacquer Show in Hercules Trailer 71
Lindane Data Offered 43
Maumee Appoints Loutrel 39
Metal Cans Shipments: Jan. 67
Metals Control Setup Detailed 5
Metal Powder Ass'n Tells Meeting Plans .. 7
Midland to Take Monsanto Cresylic Trade .. 48
Mineral Hoarding Ban Lifted 41
Minn. Linseed Oil Plant Expansion Started .. 70
Molybdenum Allotment 5,067 Tons 43
Monsanto Reports Solvents Availability ... 4
Monsanto Unit Moving Offices 41
Naval Stores Loan Dates Extended 70
Nickel, Oxide Allotments to US 72
Norton Buys Spackle, Muralo Companies ... 71
Norwich Appoints Olsen 59
OIT Drops Selenium Filing 57
P.A.'s-Eye View of Business 5
Paint Federation Tells Meeting Plans 7
Palestine Potash Rights Cancelled 39
Pennsylvania Color Names Agent 70
Pesticides Control Bill Offered 3
Pfizer Appoints Barrett 57
Pfizer Vice-Presidency to Massaglia 5
Pitts. Coke Fine Chem. Opens Office 48
Plant Inspection Views of FSA Clarified .. 5
Plastic Materials Course Offered 70
Polyvinyl Isobutylether Available 5
President Agreeable to Freeze Plan 3
Protective Coatings Shipments: Jan. 68
Salad Oil Processing Bids Asked 72
Saphier Heads Tung Oil Firms 72
Sharples Names Greenlaw 39
Shell No Longer Crediting Drums 45
Shell Projects Rocky Mt. Organization 58
Soil Conditioners Parley Deferred 43
Sorghum Conference Called 55
Spencer in Polyethylene Output Field 5
Standard Aromatics Names Sagarin 67
Standard Oil Designates Welch 45
Stepan Adds Tomlinson 67
Sun Plans Toledo-Detroit Area Link 45
Synth. Rubber Plant Date Measure Wins .. 3
Tank Cars Recalled by Army 3
Textile Technologists Change Name 39
Tidelands Legislation Approved by Comm. .. 3
Triethyl Orthoformate Schedule Reduced ... 55
Troy Names Baker 40
Tung Oil Imports: 1952 57
USDA Reorganization Plan to Congress ... 3
Whale Catchers Close Out Season 56
Whitney Award to Go to Francke 57
WHO Drug Names Protested 3
Witco Adds Barry 70
Witco Stocks Driers in K. C. 71

Market Reports

(See Page 9)

General Features

Advertiser's Index 79
Association Meeting Dates 7
Bids Wanted 48
Book Reviews 34
Classified Advertisements 78
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 59
Coal Chemicals 46
Crude Oil Stocks 44
Current Market Quotations 9
Editorials 34
Imports 60
Imports Detained 63
Obituaries 64
OPD Price Index 4
Trade Briefs 40, 54, 55, 57, 67, 70
Washington Talks It Over 5

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Plant Inspection Scope Matter for Courts: FSA

Federal Security Administrator Oveta Culp Hobby has informed the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the National Canners Association that the agency's only aim in seeking an amendment to the factory inspection provisions of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act is to make certain that agents of the Food and Drug Administration gain admittance to the premises of the factory for the purpose of making inspections.

The authority of the agents to enter the premises of a food, drug or cosmetic manufacturer was wiped out by the Supreme Court of the United States last year in the Cardiff case. Early this year FSA submitted a simple amendment for congress approval which would restore the inspection authority to the agents but question has arisen in some quarters as to how far this authority extends once the inspector has gained admittance.

Basis for Concern

The reason for this grows out of the fact that the government claimed, in its brief in the Cardiff case, that the agents have the right to look into the records, complaint files and other sources for evidence necessary for enforcement of the food, drug and cosmetic act against violations. Industry has long contended that the inspection authority does not extend to the records and papers of a company.

In her letter to congress transmitting the proposed amendment restoring the factory inspection authority to FDA, Mrs. Hobby gave cognizance to this controversy between FDA and industry by stating that the FSA was "content to leave to the United States courts the problem of saying how far the authority extends."

This was not enough assurance for some groups in the pharmaceutical industry, however. They feared that congressional approval of the simple amendment

—Continued on page 58

Grace Announces Builder, Processes of Memphis Unit

William P. Gage, president of the Grace Chemical Company, New York, last week announced that engineering and construction of its $19,000,000 nitrogen plant on a site near Memphis, Tenn., will be under the direction of the Foster Wheeler Corporation. At the same time, he stated that the three processes to be used in the new plant will be the Texas Company's partial oxidation process, the Casale ammonia synthesis and the Pechiney urea synthesis.

Mr. Gage said that the site has already been cleared and prepared and the equipment ordered, with construction due to get under way in May. The unit is scheduled to go on stream in the summer of 1954. Ammonia capacity of the plant will be at the rate of 250 tons per day, with half of the output going into the production of urea.

Mr. Gage said that while Grace Chemical plans to explore all possibilities in regard to its future growth, it will remain a basic chemicals producer for the time being.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, March 29, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

The March business survey by purchasing agents shows overall industrial activity continuing at the high rate of previous months. Production is growing, but at a much slower rate than January and February. New orders are substantial in number and smaller in quantity. Backlogs are declining at a slightly accelerated pace. Prices, following complete decontrol, show statistical strength, as sellers test the markets for acceptance. The wavelet of price increases is subject to supply-demand action and the very keen current competition. "Standing room only" in most buying reception rooms is generally reported. Unworked material inventories are nearing the bottom of a long decline. Employment is up again, due partly to outdoor seasonal work. Productivity is improving. More interest is shown in continuity of employment, as overtime is being reduced.

Buying policy is very conservative, predominantly under ninety days, showing some lack of confidence in the current price structure. The consensus of purchasing managers on the effect of price decontrol is that, while the action was long overdue, the result will be salutary, permitting the free use of negotiation. The full impact will not be felt until CMP controls are released June 30, giving full play to open competition.

Commodity Prices

The complete decontrol of prices in March has caused the appearance of more strength in the price structure than has been shown in many months. Higher quotations outbalance lower four to one. With few exceptions (notably copper), the increases are small percentagewise. In the opinion of many buyers, the current upward spurt of prices does not assure a firm trend, as much of the new price posting may be market testing and will stand or fall by the pressures of supply and demand, keen competition, and the very cautious policy on future coverage in general use by the large majority of industrial purchasing agents.

Inventories

Industrial materials inventories may be arriving at a stable position. About as many report increases as decreases, with 60 percent recording no change. High production demands and easing supply of most raw materials have stepped up turnovers and brought about a better balance. Some lack of confidence in the current price structure is confirmed by the growing short ordering policy.

Employment

A slight increase in payroll registrations over February is noted, some of it seasonal. More report cutbacks to forty hours than are increasing by overtime. Productivity is improving. More interest is shown in staying on the job. Skilled, technical and office help are scarce in all areas. Very few work stoppages are reported.

Buying Policy

A further movement toward the short side of a hand-to-mouth to ninety-day predominant buying policy is noted this month. Purchasing often and in limited quantities is becoming more general, as buyers watch for competition to crystallize prices. Business still looks good to most purchasers for the next three months.

Specific Commodity Changes

Many more "ups" than "downs" recorded as all price controls were lifted in March. Except for the confusion in copper

—Continued on page 79

Pfizer Foreign Trade Units Vice-Presidency to Massaglia

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Edward J. Massaglia administrative vice-president of all foreign trade subsidiaries. In addition, the company has

Edward J. Massaglia

named Preston B. McGoodwin, jr., as vice-president of Pfizer Inter-American, S.A.; Laboratorios Pfizer, S. A., and Pfizer Canada, Ltd., and has made John O. Teeter vice-president of Pfizer Overseas, Inc., and Pfizer, Ltd.

Mr. Massaglia, who joined Pfizer as a production supervisor in 1943, has been serving as director of sales development for the firm's foreign sales subsidiaries. His new post will give him top administrative responsibility for all operations under Charles A. Specht, president of the subsidiaries.

Mr. McGoodwin, who is responsible for Pfizer foreign trade in the Western Hemisphere, came to the company in 1952 after experience in the foreign trade field with the Wm. S. Merrell Company, and with the Calco Chemical and Lederle Laboratories divisions of American Cyanamid Company. Mr. Teeter, who joined Pfizer's sales department in 1941, was given the post of director of the Far East region in 1951 with the formation of Pfizer's many foreign trade subsidiaries.

Spencer Chemical Enters Polyethylene Output Field

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., last week announced plans for the construction of a plant to produce about 45,000,000 pounds of polyethylene annually. The new plant, which will mark Spencer's entry into a new phase of the petrochemical industry, will be located near Orange, Tex., where the company has already acquired a 400-acre site. The new facility is expected to be in operation by the spring of 1955.

Spencer has concluded a contract with Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, the holder of basic patents on the polyethylene process. Under the terms of the pact, Imperial Chemical has licensed Spencer to operate under its patents, will train Spencer personnel, assist in engineering design and contribute production know-how. Spencer has also announced that it is entering into a long-term ethylene purchase agreement with the Gulf Oil Corporation, which will deliver ethylene to the new Spencer unit by pipeline from its refinery at Port Arthur, Tex.

Kenneth A. Spencer, president of Spencer Chemical, stated that a special stockholders meeting is being called for April 10 to consider the authorized indebtedness of the company. Arrangements have been made to secure all the additional funds necessary for this project from the present holders of its long-term notes by increasing the outstanding indebtedness from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000. The full amount will be payable in twenty years, beginning August 1, 1956.

Metals Control Setup After July 1 Detailed

Detailed plans for the transition from total materials control to a limited control system for defense when the Controlled Material Plan expires next July 1 were announced March 23 by the National Production Authority in a series of orders and directives.

The new control plan, which will become effective upon expiration of the CMP, will govern the distribution of steel, copper and aluminum for defense and the Atomic Energy Commission. The plan is subject to congressional extension of title I of the defense production act, and is to be known as the Defense Materials System (DMS).

Under the plan, the defense programs identified by the symbols A, B, C, D, and E (i.e., military and AEC orders) will be assured of sufficient quantities of the three metals to meet their requirements. Civiliain consumers having need for these metals will have to obtain them without direct government allocation.

Metal Quantities Data Asked

The plan provides for the Department of Defense and AEC to provide a statement of the quantities of steel, copper and aluminum needed each quarter to meet their production and construction programs for defense. Producers of the three metals will be told by NPA of their share of the defense requirements. The mills will then reserve a portion of their total production for defense orders in accordance with NPA directives.

Defense contractors and subcontractors will be authorized to use their A through E program symbols to identify their orders for acceptance within the military space reservations at the mills. Similar authority, in the form of preference ratings, will be granted defense contractors for purchase of products and materials other than controlled materials needed to complete their defense production or construction schedules.

Symbols Use Authority Detailed

Authority to use defense program symbols will be obtained as follows:—

(1) Manufacturers of class A products for the A through E defense programs will receive authorized production schedules, allotment authority to purchase controlled materials, and preferences rating authority for other materials. This will be done on the basis of information furnished by them on form DMS-4A, a modified version of form CMP-4A. Until the new forms have been distributed, contractors may use form CMP-4A.

(2) Manufacturers of class B products who receive rated orders from customers engaged in the A through E programs will be authorized to self-assign the B-5 symbol to identify their purchases of controlled materials and other production materials needed to fill these rated orders This means that all manufacturers of class B products (those listed in the official class B product list) no longer will be required to file applications for controlled materials. Form CMP-4B, formerly used for this purpose, has been discontinued.

(3) Construction for defense also will be identified by the A through E program symbols. Authorizations and related allotments will be made on the basis of information furnished by the applicants on form DMS-4C, which is a modified version of form CMP-4C. Until the new forms have been distributed, contractors may use form CMP-4C.

(4) Manufacturers of class A and B

—Continued on page 54

Polyvinyl Isobutylether Available in Drum Lots

Polyvinyl isobutylether is now available in drum lots from General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. The material is being offered in three molecular weight grades which range from a tacky semi-solid to an amorphous white powder. Technical information, price lists and samples may be obtained from the commercial development department of General Aniline & Film at 435 Hudson street, New York 14.

Harshaw Buys Rufert Co.

Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, last week announced that it has purchased the assets of Rufert Chemical Company, Seymour, Conn., from Henry A. Golwynne, New York. Mr. Golwynne earlier this month acquired the capital stock of Rufert from Seymour Manufacturing Company (OPD, 3/23/53). Harshaw will continue the production of "Rufert Nickel Catalyst Flakes" utilizing present personnel and identical manufacturing methods.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The issue has been drawn in congress for a showdown between opposing forces over whether the antitrust laws are to be relaxed or tightened by the Eisenhower Administration. Two bills with opposing ends in view have been introduced in the senate in the past ten days and are now before the senate judiciary committee for study.

Ever since the decision of the Supreme court in the Standard Oil of Indiana case, there has been a move to write the principle of this decision into law and, at the same time, give definite legality to the practice of freight absorption. The legislation has been successfully blocked, either by the committees or as in one instance by a veto of the President.

In anticipation of the effort to push this type of legislation again this year, opponents have countered with a bill of their own to "strengthen the Robinson-Patman act in the interests of small business" by prohibiting sellers from discriminating "in good faith" to meet the equally low price of a competitor if such discrimination would result in injury to competition.

The same group is supporting the proposal that successfully fought the bills on freight absorption. No doubt when the senate judiciary committee gets around to considering this and other antitrust legislation, there will be a great to-do from organizations claiming to represent little business, demanding enactment of the measure.

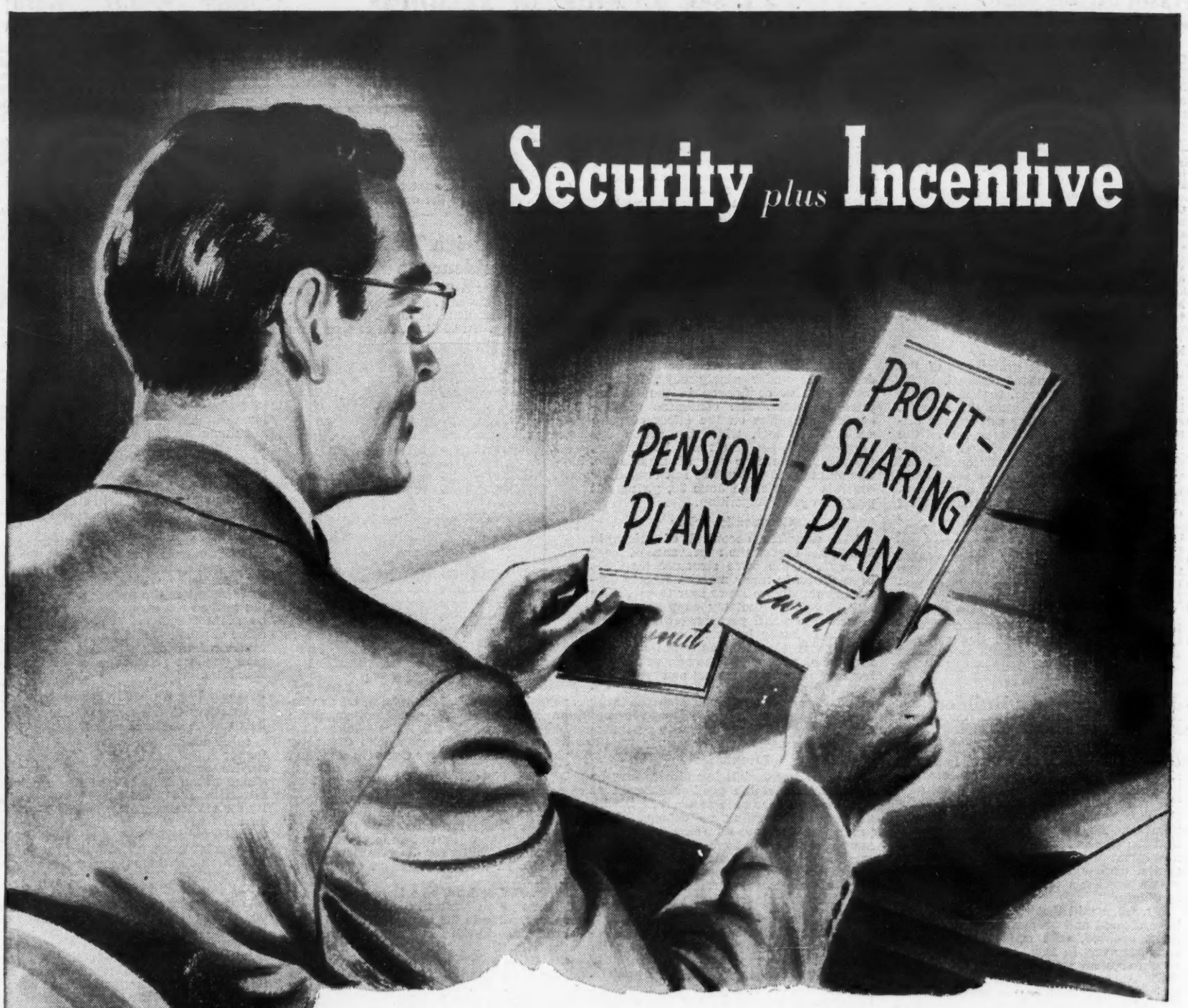
Gagging Sen. Williams

An interesting behind-the-scenes fight is going on between Sen. John J. Williams of Delaware and the senate finance committee over Mr. Williams right to say what he wants to say to the senate and the public, when he wants to say it. The bets are that Mr. Williams will win out.

Sen. Williams has built up quite a name for himself in uncovering unsavory practices in the Bureau of the Internal Revenue. His few remarks to the senate, supported by evidence that came to his attention, spearheaded the investigation that started last year under the Democratic administration, and is still going on. This year he was asked to be a member of a subcommittee of the senate finance committee where his investigating abilities can be given greater use.

The senator was ready to accept and head the investigating unit when the full finance committee decided to adopt a gag rule that would prevent any senator on the committee from disclosing any information without the approval of the full committee. This meant that by a one-vote majority, a senator could be stopped from

—Continued on page 34



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Association Meetings

This Week

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 30-April 1.

International Magnesium Exposition, Washington National Guard Armory, Washington, D. C., March 31-April 2.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., May 25-28.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 17-19.

American Chemical Society, fall meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 6-11.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 12-13.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich., November 4-6.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 13-16.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Philadelphia, May 12-13.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 13-16.

American Leather Chemists Association, annual meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 7-10.

American Management Association, spring manufacturing conference, Statler hotel, New York, April 8-10.

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 4-6.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 11-14.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 29-July 3.

American Water Works Association, annual meeting, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 10-15.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 27-28.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 21; annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 17-19; annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Chlorine Institute, spring meeting, Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J., May 11-12.

Electrochemical Society, spring meeting, Statler hotel, New York, April 12-16.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 20-23.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

Fish Meal, Oil & By-Products Division of National Fisheries Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, April 13-15.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 10-13.

Fragrance Foundation, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, April 16.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, national convention and trade show, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, May 3-6.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

Metal Powder Association, annual meeting, show, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 21-22.

National Conference on World Health, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 6-8.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, May 8-12.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-17.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 26-28.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 18-21.

National Petroleum Association, midyear meeting, McCurdy hotel, Evansville, Ind., April 15-17; annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-18.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, semi-annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Chicago, April 18-19.

Paint Industries Show, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 27-30.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 19-20.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 15.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting and conference, cruise to Bermuda, May 9-15.

Southwestern Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 17-18.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, April 8, New York; joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

CCDA Views Economic Aspects Of Com'l Chemical Development

Economic aspects of commercial chemical development were explored at the annual open meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association, held March 23 at the Statler hotel, New York. The all-day parley was attended by well over 550 executives from the chemical and financial industries, a record high for the association.

Features of the meeting were the presentation of CCDA's 1953 honor award to Kenneth H. Klipstein and the naming of Dr. Wayne E. Kuhn as president for a one-year term beginning July 1. Mr. Klipstein is assistant general manager of Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., while Dr. Kuhn is manager of the technical and research division, refining department, Texas Company, New York.

Dr. Wayne E. Kuhn
New CCDA President

Dr. Kuhn is currently vice-president of the association and his automatic elevation to the presidency marked the beginning of a new procedure by CCDA for the installation of its top executive. In place of a vice-president, as has been the case in the past, the association will elect a president-elect, who will, a year later, automatically succeed to the presidency. President-elect for 1953-54 is Dr. Nolan B. Sommer, manager of market development for Jefferson Chemical Company, New York. Dr. Sommer is slated to become CCDA president on July 1, 1954.

Presentation of the honor award was made by the retiring CCDA president, Charles W. Walton, manager of the new products division, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn. In his acceptance address, Mr. Klipstein suggested that the chemical industry must adopt "some radically changed viewpoints and entirely new ideas" to cope with the problems arising from the rebirth of a buyer's market.

Pointing out that "greatly expanded capacity, reduced military requirements or a general recession could easily result in surpluses, losses, shutdowns and hardships," Mr. Klipstein said that there has been concern in some quarters over the extent of our present expansion program. Some people, he noted, are worried over the possibility of overproduction and in the economic troubles it might cause, citing penicillin as a case in point.

Penicillin Collapse Cited

Penicillin, it was stated, declined from $549 per billion Oxford units in 1951 to $250 per billion last year. The fear seems to be, Mr. Klipstein declared, that this might be "an example of what might happen to any number of other products."

He pointed to the fact that bids for chemicals tax aid have exceeded those of every other manufacturing industry, with the exception of iron and steel. "New investments in the chemical industry covered by applications for certificates of necessity exceed $3,500,000,000," he went on. "Actually they are much larger since much has been installed without benefit of accelerated amortization.

"Production capacities for such basic materials as naphthalene, phenol and phthalic anhydride will be increased by 50 percent or more. This is also true of calcium carbide, chlorine, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, butadiene, ethylene oxide and styrene. The individual tonnages are enormous. The planned new capacity for these few chemicals exceeds the total production of aluminum, copper and synthetic rubber, all combined."

Imports Seen Threat

He cited imports as another major threat, particularly to makers of coaltar products and their derivatives. "Production today of these very products in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, France, England and Japan," Mr. Klipstein asserted, "is substantially in excess of 1938 levels. Postwar exports by these nations have increased steadily."

The need for international trade is generally recognized here, he said, adding that it is further understood that "there is a shortage of American dollars abroad and that we cannot export if we do not import." What is not generally recognized, Mr. Klipstein pointed out, "is the disastrous effect the importation of just a few basic chemicals could have if the volume were sufficient to impede or strangle domestic production." He termed the chemical industry vital to American defense and refuted the idea that we are less efficient than foreign competitors.

'Equitable Tariff' Called Essential

"Factors other than efficiency make an equitable tariff essential," he said. "In the first place, cost of manufacture is not necessarily dependent on efficiency. High cost of labor or of raw materials can more than offset all other factors. In the second place, the national importance of chemical productive facilities is such that we must retain them, irrespective of any consideration of efficiency. These facilities are the source of basic raw materials for all other industries, and without them military as well as civilian end items could not be provided."

To meet these threats, Mr. Klipstein suggested, "Our first step could very well be to promote better understanding of what the industry is and how it functions. This has a bearing particularly on its relation to other industries and to the government."

However, he noted that this was no cure for overproduction. That problem must be attacked by means of greater research and development. In it, he said, lies the way to expansion of sales. "Every new outlet," he concluded, "necessitates expanded production all along the line, and in the aggregate, volume will continue to grow."

Industrial Dispersion Policy

The chemical industry was urged by Dr. Charles E. Waring, the luncheon speaker, to brief itself thoroughly and cooperate fully with the government on its national industrial dispersion policy. Dr. Waring, who is vice-president of Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., pointed out that with the dropping of controls, the government has no means by which to force industry to comply with the policy and that it must, instead, depend "on a program of education and the patriotism and enlightened self-interest of industry to carry out the program."

He stated that the aim of the policy, which has been formulated by the post attack staff of the Office of Defense Mobilization, is "to locate new industrial facilities built in conjunction with the national defense program in such a manner as will present a minimum target for enemy air attack." He listed the following principles which will be used as a guide in evaluating an industrial site:—

Evaluating an Industrial Site

"1. Industrial development areas should be ten to twenty miles from any densely populated or highly industrialized section of an urban area. However, this dispersal distance may be less when additional protection is provided by rugged topography or protective construction.

"2. These areas should be ten to twenty miles from prime targets like major military installations.

"3. They should be a sufficient distance from one another to avoid clusters, creating new targets.

"4. They should be limited in size to avoid concentrations which would create new targets.

"5. The sites, desirably, should be served by more than one transportation facility to insure continued production and distribution.

"6. The sites, desirably, should be on power and other utility grids to permit alternate sources.

"7. Other standards based on local conditions should be considered."

Expansion by Acquisition

"Expansion by acquisition to be successful must have a definite objective," Ernest Hart, executive vice-president, chemical divisions of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, told CCDA. He added that these acquisitions "should only be made with a full knowledge of the inevitable pitfalls and disadvantages" and that, last but not least,

—Continued on page 54

Flavorers Plan Annual Convention May 10-13

The Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association will hold its forty-fourth annual convention in Atlantic City, N. J., May 10 through 13 at the Traymore hotel.

Among those scheduled to present papers are:—Dr. Walter S. Osbold, Drexel Institute of Technology, "Different Tastes in Food Flavors;" Howard Reynolds, assistant head of the food and nutrition division of the Agricultural Research Administration, "The Effect Upon Flavors By Insecticides, Fungicides, Etc., Used on Trees and Plants" and R. E. Lothrop, jr., acting director of the eastern region of the Agricultural Research Administration, "Latest Developments in the Extraction of Flavors." Mr. Reynolds' and Mr. Lothrop's talks will be followed by question and answer periods.

Others who will give talks are:—Ray Schlotterer, of the Vanilla Bean Association, "The Vanilla Bean Market;" Dr. W. F. Reis, of the Essential Oil Association, "The Essential Oil Situation," and Prof. E. E. Lockhart, of the department of food technology of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Food Technology Training—What's Being Done by Schools."

An official from the Pennsylvania Railroad will discuss "Freight Rates and Classification From the Railroad's Viewpoint" and an official from the American Trucking Association will speak on "Classification and Packaging From the Trucker's Viewpoint." John W. Sale, of the Food and Drug Administration, will also be among the speakers.

The chemists' breakfast feature inaugurated last year will be continued. This will permit an informal discussion of various technical aspects of the extract business with special emphasis on the FEMA research program under the supervision of the scientific research committee.

Metal Powder Ass'n Tells Aoril 21-22 Meeting Plans

The Metal Powder Association has announced the program for its ninth annual meeting, to be held April 21 and 22 at the Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio. The annual Metal Powder Show will be held along with the meeting.

The following papers will be read at the meeting:—"The Processing in the Higher Density Range of Durable Precision Iron Powder Parts on a Production Basis," by W. J. Doelker and H. T. Harrison, National Cash Register Company; "A Progress Report on the N.B.S. Permeameter," by G. P. McKnight, Speer Resistor Division of the Speer Carbon Company; "Design Trends in Iron Core Coils," by Bernard Goldsmith, Essex Electronics; "Metal Powder Friction Materials in Heavy Duty Transmissions," by J. E. Storer, Allison Division of the General Motors Corporation; "A Survey of the Iron Powder Situation," by R. L. Ziegfeld, Metal Powder Association.

Also, "Alloy Powders by the Hydride Process," by B. A. Gruber, Metal Hydrides, Inc.; "A Progress Report on Brass," by D. C. Bradley, The New Jersey Zinc Company; "The Non-Metallic Impregnation of Sinterings," by W. N. Pratt, American Metaseal Manufacturing Corporation; "Review of Aluminum Powder Metallurgy," by J. Haerdlein and J. F. Sachse, Metals Disintegrating Company; "Powder Metallurgy at the Cross Roads—Present and Future Possibilities," by J. D. Shaw, S-K-C Research Associates. Dr. Joseph Zimmerman, editor-in-chief of the *Daily Metal Reporter*, will address a group luncheon. His subject will be "The Current Outlook for Metals."

Paint Federation Announces Forthcoming Meeting Plans

The Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs has announced that its semi-annual council meeting will be held in the King Edward hotel, Toronto, on April 25. The executive and finance committee meeting will be held on April 24 and 25.

At the same time, the federation announced that the second congress of the Federation of Associations of Technicians in the Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and Printing Ink Industries of Continental Europe will be held May 18 through 23 at Noordwijk-aan-Zee, Netherlands.

ACCL Meeting November 4-6

The American Council of Commercial Laboratories will hold its annual meeting this year in Detroit, Mich., November 4 to 6.

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Nitric Acid 36° 38° 40° 42°
Chromic Acid
Acetic Acid
Pickling Acids
Inhibited Sulphuric, Muriatic Acids
Mixed Acids (Nitric-Sulphuric)
Phosphoric 75% Food Grade
85% N. F. Grade

ALKALIES

Caustic Soda (Flake, Solid, Liquid)
Caustic Potash (Flake, Solid, Liquid)
Soda Ash, Light & Dense
Sodium Bicarbonate
Potassium Carbonate

AMMONIA

Aqua Ammonia 26°

ANHYDROUS SODIUM SULPHATE

—99.9%

PHOSPHATES

Disodium Phosphate Crystal
Trisodium Phosphate
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Tripolyphosphate

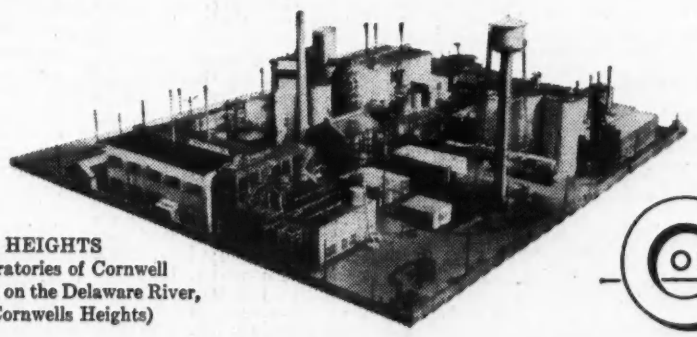
MISCELLANEOUS

Calcium Chloride
V.C.F. Salt

FINE CHEMICALS

Phenol Sulphonic Acid
Aluminum Chloride 32° Be'

Facilities maintained for custom manufacturing at Cornwells Heights Plant.



CORNWELLS HEIGHTS
Plant and laboratories of Cornwell Chemical Corp. on the Delaware River, Philadelphia (Cornwells Heights)

CORNWELL

Cornwell Chemical Corporation

Executive Offices—24 E. 38th St., New York, N.Y.—MUrray Hill 3-0174

Sales Offices—Philadelphia, Pa.—Torresdale 4-7358
Paterson, N. J.—Lambert 5-2494
Reading, Pa.—Reading 2-1224

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 27 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

Index to Reports on Price Changes and Other Market Aspects

Acids 36
Agricultural Chemicals 42
Aromatic Chemicals 65
Botanical Drugs 63
Coal Chemicals 46
Drugs 51
Essential Oils 65
Fats and Greases 73
Fertilizer Materials 42
Fine Chemicals 51
Gums 63
Heavy Chemicals 36
Lacquer Materials 68
Leather Chemicals 49
Naval Stores 63
Oil Cake and Meal 73
Oils 73
Paint Materials 68
Pesticides 42
Petroleum Derivatives 44
Protective Coating Materials 68
Spices 63
Textile Chemicals 49
Varnish Materials 68
Waxes 73

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼ - .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
Methyl (see MD
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.15 - 1.17
Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.65
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
USP, cbys, inclusive works, 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms, works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh), powd. (60 mesh), bbls, same basis, lb. .53 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub, bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.30 - 3.20
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Boric, tech., 99½% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —
Butyric, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½ - —
Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms lb. .32¼ - .33½
Caprylic, 90%, dms lb. .32¼ - .33½
Cassello, dms, frt. alld lb. 1.40 -
Castor oil, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls, frt. alld lb. 1.20 -
Chlorosulphonic, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 -
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Acid chlorophonic in stainless steel dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 25-100-lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. 9.25 -10.00
Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - 27½
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- 28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, anhyd. gran. fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .26½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
USP, gran. fine gran. dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs lb. .26½- —
Powdered anhydrous, and powdered USP citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .75 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¾- .26
tankcars lb. .23 - —
double dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27
tankcars lb. .24 - —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .12¾
tanks lb. .10¼- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .12¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½- .13¼
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C, ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non ret dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms. works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 20.00 - —
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 17.00 - —
Desoxycholic, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 22.75 -23.50
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs. works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms. c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls. works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots, fib cns, kilo or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1420- .1470
l.c.l., works lb. .145 - .157
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475- .1525
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- .1625
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry, ground, bbls, frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½- .31½
dms lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —
Glutamic, 99½% laevo, fib. dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35

Acid, glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. .62 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g. cbys lb. 2.07 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb. 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.20
tanks, works ton. 25.00 -29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 27.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 32.00 - 36.00
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute, NF 2% 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .083 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. 88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb. fib. dms. works lb. 8.00 - —
J, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls. frt. alld lb. 64 - .70
L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .17½ - .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 - .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾ - —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ - .22¾
80% bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF, 85% cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .37¾- .39
95%, dms lb. .23½- .24
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2150- .2200
water-white, dms. lb. .2450- .2500
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. 76½ - .80
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97% dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .28½- .29¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° Be cbys., c.l., works E, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° Be cbys., c.l., works E, 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
95% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .25
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks lb. .10¾- —
double distilled (white), dms. lb. .15 - .16¼
tanks lb. .13½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

Acacia—Acid, Orthocresotinic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	No.	number
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	FPA.	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles			refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fus.	fused	reg.	regular
		gal.	gallon	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S.E.	southeast
CD.	completely denatured			secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks.	railroad tankcars
coml.	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	w.w.	water white
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1575	.1500
10,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.16	.1615
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17	.1715
Palm oil, double dist., dms.	lb.	.12¼	.13
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms.,	lb.	1.74	1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	2.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.55	2.60
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	4.00	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	4.05	4.50
Parachlorobenzoic, fib dms., works	lb.	1.59	1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)			
Paranitrobenzoic, dms	lb.	.77	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works	lb.	.92	1.04
Phenylacetic, bots	lb.	1.45	1.60
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	.90	—
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).			
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	7.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	8.00
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.90	5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.08	.08¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½	.09¼
Picric, NF 300-lb. bbls	lb.	.55	—
dms., small	lb.	.31	.37
tech., bbls	lb.	.32	.33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.258	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.263	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	.243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)			
tech., bbls	lb.	2.76	2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works	gal.	.36	—
whse.	gal.	.504	—

Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
S, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	—
Salicylic, crude, bgs	lb.	.36	—
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.44	—
dyestuffs grade, bbls	lb.	.39	—
USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.46	—
powder, bbls	lb.	.51	—
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.80	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.82	.84
Soybean oil, double dist., dms.	lb.	.14	.15¼
single, dist., dms	lb.	.13½	.14¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs	lb.	.11½	.12¾
single pressed, bgs	lb.	.11	.12¼
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.13¾	.15
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works	lb	62	.75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.05	2.85
tanks, works	ton	16.30	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works	100 lbs.	2.00	2.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.30	3.10
tanks, works	ton	20.00	—
96-100%, tanks, works	ton	21.00	—
CP, NF, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	.11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	.20¼
fuming, 20% tanks, works	ton	22.40	—
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.10	.11¼
hydrogenated, dms	lb.	.11	.12¼

Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.59	1.60
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.51	1.69
tech, dms	lb.	.95	—
Tartaric, USP, dom. 230, 250-lb., dms., c.l	lb.	.37	—
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't	lb.	.37½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.38	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.39	—
small dms	lb.	.41	.47
imported, bgs	lb.	.27	—
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs, cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.60	1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.74	—
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
Trichloroacetic, bots.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "2,4,5-T")			
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works	lb	4.30	—
Undecylenic dms	lb	1.40	—
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
root, bls	lb.	.45	.90
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots	oz.	27.50	-32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz.	78.00	-85.00
Acrolein, tech. grade, dms., works.	lb.	.47½	—
Acrylonitrile dms., c.l., works	lb	44½	—
l.c.l. works	lb	45	.47
tanks, works	lb	43	—
ACTH, bots	gm.	25.00	—
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).			
Adonis, vernalis herb, bls	lb.	.22	.24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone, see ACTH			
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls.	lb.	1.95	2.00
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms.	lb.	2.25	—
Agaric, white, bls	lb.	2.25	Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works.	lb	8.50	-11.00

Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls.,	lb.	2.49	2.51
powder, bbls	lb.	2.53	2.57
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	1.01	1.07
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms, l.c.l.	lb.	.67	.80
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.15	—
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33¾	.36
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.31	—
128-132° C. dms., l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.33¾	.36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35¾	—
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
secondary, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.23¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.24	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.21½	—
tertiary, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.19¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.18	—
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.64	.79
tech., dms, dlvd	lb.	.47¼	.49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13½	—
95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb lots or more	lb.	.78	—
smaller lots	lb.	.80	—
NF, fib, cns., 140-lb lots or more	lb.	.58	.82
smaller lots	lb.	.59	.82
Cinnamic, bots	lb.	2.25	3.20
Decyl, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.54½	.68½
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis	gal.	.58½	.72½
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.42½	.56½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.55	.69½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.59	.78½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43	.57½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.			
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.55	.69
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.59	.78
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43	.57
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.53	.68
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.41	.56
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.53	.67
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57	.76
tanks, same basis	gal.	.41	.55
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.55½	.69
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.59½	.73
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43½	.57
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.55½	.69½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.59½	.78½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43½	.57½
SD29-1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.53½	.68½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57½	.77½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.41½	.56½
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.52½	.66½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.56½	.75½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.40½	.54½
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.55½	.70
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.59½	.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43½	.58
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.54	.68½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58	.77½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.42	.56½
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	20.47	-20.62
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.51	-20.71
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.35	-20.50
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.52	.67
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.56	.76
tanks, same basis	gal.	.40	.55
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	gal.	21.57	-21.72
c.l., same basis	gal.	21.61	-21.81
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.45	-21.60
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	.29½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26¼	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.31	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19½	—
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.24½	—
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.50½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55½	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.38½	—
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.52¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57¾	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.40¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.43	—

2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL

NH_2
CH_3CCH_2OH
CH_3

VERSATILE NITROPARAFFIN DERIVATIVE

outstanding as an EMULSIFIER

The higher fatty acid soaps of AMP are powerful emulsifying agents for such materials as cleaners, polishes, dressings, self-polishing floor waxes, emulsion-type paints. AMP's moderately high boiling point (165°C) minimizes evaporation loss and objectionable fumes during manufacture of emulsions—without detracting from desirable water resistance and durability of film. With its advantage of low combining weight (89.14) and its ability to emulsify a wide range of materials, AMP may solve your emulsifying problem.

and CHEMICAL INTERMEDIATE

Readily undergoes a wide variety of reactions. AMP forms substituted amides with esters, anhydrides and acyl halides. Also reacts with many other compounds including alkyl halides, aldehydes, ketones, and carbon disulfide.

AMP can be used in the synthesis of efficient surface-active agents and detergents, and in vulcanization accelerators for rubber.

Also suggested for synthesis of dyestuffs, photographic developers, and pharmaceuticals. Investigate the many ways in which AMP can help improve your products or processes.

NOW AVAILABLE in 55-gallon drums, 5-gallon and 1-gallon cans. For further information and technical service on putting AMP to work for you, call on the Industrial Chemicals Department, Commercial Solvents Corporation, 260 Madison Ave., New York 16, New York.

PROPERTIES OF PURE MATERIAL

Molecular Weight	89.14
Melting Point, °C	30 to 31
Boiling Point, °C	165 at 760mm
Specific Gravity	0.934 at 20/20°C
pH at 20°C of 0.1M Solution	11.3
Vapor Pressure at 20°C	approx. 1mm
Flash Point (Tag. open cup)	159°F
Solubility in Water g/100 ml at 20° C	completely miscible

BUTANOL & DERIVATIVES • ETHYL ALCOHOL & DERIVATIVES • METHANOL • AMMONIA AMINOHYDROXY COMPOUNDS • RIBOFLAVIN CRYSTALS • HYDROXYLAMMONIUM SALTS NITROPARAFFINS • FORMALDEHYDE N. F. PENTAERYTHRITOL • ACETONE • METHYLAMINES

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

CSC

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

ALDEHYDES • ALCOHOLS • ESTERS • AMINES • AMINOALCOHOLS
AMMONIA • NITROPARAFFINS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

Alcohol, lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 2.00 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 1.57 - 2.15
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½- .76
smaller lots, works lb. .77½- .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y.. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.... lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.... lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .27 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld..lb. .64½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .76½- —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .35 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld..lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld.....lb. 28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms. 100-lb. lots. frt. alld..lb. 6.65 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld.....gal. 6.00 - —
Allspice (see Pimento)
Allyl bromide, cbys., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works.....lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs.....lb. .38 - .45
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld....lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .44 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works.....gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots.....kilo. 250.00 - —
Acetate, bots.....kilo. 250.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works....lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12¾- —
Aluminum fluoride, fiber dms., 35c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 65.00 -85.00
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works.....lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works.....lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works..lb. .82½- —
contract, works.....lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb lots. frt., alld. lb. .20½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots frt., alld., lb. .19½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 6-240 mesh, dms. frt. alld. lb. .14 - .15
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
238-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt alld.....lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt alld.....lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd...lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt alld.....lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .59½- —
standard, dms.....lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms.lb. .97½- —
standard, dms.....lb. .68½- —
rubber grade, dms.....lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms....lb. .54½- —
varnish, standard, dms.....lb. .59 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —

Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works.....ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works.....ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100-lbs. 3.65 - 6.13
USP, gran., dms., works....lb. .13 - .13
powd., dms., works.....lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs.....lb. .63 - .88
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.30 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton. 79.00 -82.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1....lb. .17 - .17¼
2.....lb. .17 - .18
3.....lb. .17 - .19
4.....lb. .20 - .21
5.....lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration tanks, works..ton. 81.50 -84.50
Aqua (29.4%, NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis..ton. 86.00 -90.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —

Alcohol, Lauryl—Ammonium Thioglycollate

Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis..ton. 90.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works...ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse....ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .34½- .38½
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd.....lb. .2035- .2160
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls.....lb. .38 - .39
dms.....lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .83
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF dms.....lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars.....lb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works..lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton. 72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles..ton. 86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western works ton. 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 51.00 - —

Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse..ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Salicilate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works.....lb. .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works.lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens..ton. 44.00 -49.50
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works ton. 50.00 -54.50
bulk, works.....ton. 47.00 -49.50
purified, dms., works.....lb. .07½- .08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works ton. 211.50 - —
l.c.l., basis 100% works.ton. 312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld..ton. 181.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.70 - 1.98

Metasap Stearate Service is "at your elbow" wherever you may be located in the United States. Our representatives and warehouses from coast to coast are ready to serve you promptly when you telephone, wire, or write; and our Technical Service Division stands prepared to tackle your production problems, and make recommendations based on your specific needs.

The following list of Metasap products, and brief summary of applications, indicate the wide range of industries served by Metasap and the remarkable versatility of Metasap Metallic Soaps.

COMPOUND	CHEMICAL TYPE	MELTING POINT	MOISTURE	WASHED ASH	SOLUBLE ASH	FREE STEARIC ACID	FINENESS	SOLUBILITY	APPLICATIONS
Aluminum Stearate GM	Aluminum	155°C.	<1.0%	10.0%	1.0%	6.0%	95%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	A-1-2-4-5; D-1; G-1
Aluminum Stearate R	Aluminum	145°C.	<1.0%	8.0%	0.6%	10.0%	95%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	A-1-2-3-4-5; B-2; D-1-2 E-2; F-2; H
Aluminum Stearate V	Aluminum	100°C.	<1.0%	6.0%	0.6%	25.0%	98%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	E-2-3; F-1, G-2
Aluminum Stearate XX	Aluminum	115°C.	<1.0%	7.0%	0.5%	15.0%	95%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	F-1
Metasap 537	Aluminum	160°C.	<1.0%	10.0%	1.0%	5.0%	90%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	A-1; E-1
Metasap 569	30% Aluminum Solution	—	—	—	—	—	———	—	A-2; D-2
Metasap 571	Aluminum	100°C.	1.0%	6.0%	1.0%	10.0%	80%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	D-2
Metasap 579	30% Aluminum Solution	—	—	—	—	—	———	—	A-2; D-2; F-2
Metavis 540	Aluminum	—	<1.0%	—	—	—	———	B*, MS*, P*	A-1
Metavis 543	Aluminum	—	<1.0%	—	—	—	———	B*, MS*, P*	A-1
Metasap 598	Aluminum	160°C.	<1.0%	9.8%	1.0%	5.0%	99%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	A-1; E-1
Barium Stearate	Barium	160°C.	0.5%	27.0%	1.0%	—	100%-200 mesh	Insoluble	A-1-3; B-1; C
Calcium Stearate	Calcium	150°C.	2.5%	9.5% ash	—	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-3; B-1-2-3; D-1-2; E-2; H
Lead Stearate	Lead	100°C.	2.0%	28.0% (Pb)	—	—	99%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-1-4; C
Lithium Stearate	Lithium	220°C.	<1.0%	12.5% (Crude)	—	—	95%-325 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	A-1-3; B-1; E-1
Magnesium Stearate	Magnesium	145°C.	2.5%	8.0%	0.6%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-1-3; D-3; H
Zinc Stearate	Zinc	115°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-2; B-1-4; C; E-3; F-1; H
Zinc Stearate USP	Zinc	119°C.	<0.5%	15.0%	0.3%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-1-4; E-3; F-1
Metasap 546	Zinc	118°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.3%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-4
Metasap 574-A	Zinc	118°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-2; B-1-4; C; E-3; F-1; H
Metasap 576	Zinc	117°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-2; B-1-4; C; E-3; F-1; H
Aluminum Palmitate	Aluminum	—	—	—	—	—	———	—	A-2-5; D-2; G-1
Zinc Palmitate	Zinc	—	—	—	—	—	———	—	F-1; G-1

*Solubility Key: B-Benzol, MS-Mineral Spirits, P-Paraffin Oil, *-Gels.*

Metasap Stearates help to step up output, promote economies, and improve products. Full information about these quality soaps is yours for the asking—and we'll gladly work closely with you in the selection and application of any Metasap Stearate or Palmitate which will give you the most advantageous results.

APPLICATIONS:

(A) for THICKENING
1 oils for greases
2. paints
3. plastisols
4 waxes
5. printing inks

(B) for LUBRICATING
1. plastics (powders)
2. wire drawing compounds
3. pharmaceuticals (tablets)
4. rubber tubes & sheeting

(C) for STABILIZING
vinyl resins

(D) for imparting WATER REPELLENCY to
1 textiles
2 building materials
3. hygroscopic powders

(E) to retain TRANSPARENCY in
1 greases
2. waterproofing materials
3. lacquers and varnishes

(F) for FLATTING
1. lacquers and varnishes
2. paints

(G) for SUSPENSION of
1 pigments
2 graphite

(H) as BINDERS in
powder metallurgy

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY
Department 10, HARRISON, N. J.

Branches: Boston; Chicago; Cedartown, Ga.; Richmond, Calif.
Stocks at: Cleveland, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle and Spokane, Wash.; Los Angeles, Calif.

Ammonium Thiosulphate—Biotin

Ammonium thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic dextro, bots lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
monobasic, dextro, bots lb.28.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate ex tuse) oil, tech., E of Rockies lb. .16¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis so. .15 - —
ex pentane dms c.l. frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .20 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Bu-yrate dms lb. .90 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 1.70 - 2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. 75 .95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Angelica root dom bls lb .60 - .70
imported, bls. lb. .40 - .95
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. allo. lb .19 - —
t.c.l., works frt alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, works frt allo lb .18 - —
Salt dms. frt allo lb. .30 - —
Anise, Balkan, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Chinese, star, bgs lb. .87 .95
Czech, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Spanish, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Syrian, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Turkish bgs lb. .13¼- .14
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb 2.35 - 2.80
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .26 - —
powdered dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., frt. allo lb. .85 - .89
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .34½- —
cases, c.l. mines lb. .35 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. allo lb. .27½- .36
t.c.l., frt. allo lb. .29 - .39½
Sulphide 62-64% bgs. divd lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride pails c.l. works lb. .43 - .47
t.c.l. works lb. .45 - .49
solution, cbys., works lb. .29 - .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.
Antipyrene NF dms lb 2.50 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP. bots oz.23 40 -23 90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz 5.00 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo. dms. 1 kilo lots kilo 77.00 - —
Argols, min 50% bgs shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. No prices.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
root, bls lb 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., divd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. divd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, bs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls. dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.i. (20 tons) mines ton 1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.i. (20 tons) mines ton 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
5Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF c.l (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 37.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton.34.00 - —
Asphalt, gilsonite, select, 350°F, fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point bgs., c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank wagon refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks tank-wagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.35 -10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 4.50 - 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .30 - .35
tree bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100 lb. dms lb 5.00 —
Sodium USP dms lb 5.25 5.27
Barium, carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.85.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton.95.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .34 - .38
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.152.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.162.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton.190.00 -200.00
Iodide bots lb. 9 14 —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works ton.250.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.260.00 - —
Peroxide, dms, works lb .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton.71.50 - —
t.c.l., works ton.81.50 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.20.00 - —
95.75%, bgs. mines ton.20.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.37.60 -37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .32 - .40
root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton.12.50 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.65.90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.77.80 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton.80.30 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.63.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.75.60 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton.78.10 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23¼
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .49 - .80
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .010
t.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit. lb. .015 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .020 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .025 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0325- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. allo lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .36¾- —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - .38½
Chicago district gal. .36 - .36¾
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36¾- —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .38¾- —
Lone Star, Texas lb. .39 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .38¾- .39
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - .36½
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .38¾- —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .38¾- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .36½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .39 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- .24½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. cans., works. lb 90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms.lb. .72 - .80
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.00
Benzylisoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .32 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 2°, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - .32¼
t.c.l., works lb. .32 - .33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78¼- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —

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Uses of RCI Products

BRAKE LININGS: PLYOPHEN powdered phenolic resins.

CANVAS, PAPER AND GLASS CLOTH LAMINATES: PLYOPHEN cresol, phenolic and resorcinol-formaldehyde resins and varnishes; LAMINITE polyester resins.

CASTINGS: FOUNDREZ powdered phenolic resins (for the shell molding process); FOUNDREZ liquid phenolic resins and FOUNDREZ core oils (for core binders).

FURNITURE, PLYWOOD, FLOORING, HARDWOOD AND CHIPBOARD: HYDROPHEN phenolic glues; PLYACIEN protein glues; PLYAMINE urea-formaldehyde glues; PLYOPHEN phenolic and resorcinal-formaldehyde glues.

GRINDING WHEELS: PLYOPHEN powdered phenolic resins.

INSULATION: PLYOPHEN liquid phenolic resins (for binding fibre glass and rock wool batts).

MOLDING COMPOUNDS: PLYOPHEN powdered phenolic resins.

PAINTS, VARNISHES AND LACQUERS: BECKACITE (1) fumaric, (2) maleic and (3) modified phenolic resins; BECKAMINE urea-formaldehyde resins; BECKOLIN synthetic oils; BECKOPOL modified phenolic resins; BECKOSOL (1) phenolated, (2) phthalic-free, (3) rosin modified, (4) pure drying and (5) pure non-drying alkyd resins; KOPOL processed Congo copals; PENTACITE pentaerythritol resins; STYRESOL styrenated alkyd resins; SUPER-BECKACITE pure phenolic resins; SYNTHECOPAL ester gums; WALLKYD pure drying alkyd resins (for alkyd flat wall vehicles); WALLPOL vinyl-type copolymer latex emulsions (for latex flat wall coatings); RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

PAPER: BECKAMINE urea-formaldehyde resins (for adding wet strength, improving the wet rub of starch-clay coatings, and waterproofing starch adhesives); RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors (for paper coloring); STYRESOL styrenated alkyd resins (for paper coating).

PRINTING INKS: BECKACITE fumaric, maleic and modified phenolic resins; BECKOLIN synthetic oils; BECKOPOL modified phenolic resins; RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

TEXTILES: FABREZ urea-formaldehyde resins (for crush-proofing and dimensional stabilization).

RCI

Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib, dms ..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
cs, l.c.l., ship't point lb. .20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l. works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .1175- —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l. works lb. .16 .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry, root bark, bls lb. .32 - .35
root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
tree bark bls lb. .40 - .42
Black Indian hemp root, bbls. lb. .60 - .61
Blane fixe, dry, by product, bgs. c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 —
N. Y. whse ton.120 00 -130 00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls. c.l., works ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.92.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.62 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 5.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .16½- .18
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .55 - .56
Blue, alkali dry, bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.80 - 1.90
toner, bbls. litho flushed same basis lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls. same basis lb 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.03 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .43 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .43 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - .30½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .33½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 3.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes (see Blue).
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb .11 - .13
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.70.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D), of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .65 - .66
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
Borax, tech., powd., bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.25 2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified cs. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23 - —
1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see Al. Gold, litho, cns, dms, works. lb. .75 .85
moulding, cns., dms, works lb. .85 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 1.25
radiator, cns, dms, works lb. .80 .85
Broomtop bls lb. .30 .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered bgs lb. .13 - —
Brown, Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Vandyke bbls works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .35
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .15 - .30
Bryonia root bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Buckthorn bark bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .23
Berries bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene cyls refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Butane, indust, tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Butyl aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms, works lb. .39 - —
Methacryiate normal, dms., less truckloads works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt. equaid lb. .24 .27½
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.56 6.75
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Stearate, ton lots lb. 1.42 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms, 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.33 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —

EASTMAN
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

tecquinol*

POLYMERIZATION INHIBITOR

PEROXIDE-CATALYZED POLYMERIZATION ARRESTOR

STABILIZER
aldehydes
acrylates
acrylonitrile
vinyls
and other oxidizable materials

REACTION INTERMEDIATE

plus

Carboxylic acids	→	1,4-Acyloxybenzenes
Carboxylic acids	$AlCl_3$ →	2,5-Dihydroxy phenones
Amines	→	N-substituted p-Aminophenols N,N'-substituted p-Phenylenediamines
Formaldehyde	→	Heat-convertible resins
Benzaldehyde	→	Tetrahydroxy triphenyl methane
Olefins	→	2,5-Dialkyl hydroquinones
Phthalic anhydride	→	Quinizarin

* EASTMAN technical hydroquinone

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Calamus Root—Charcoal

Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .80 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .90 - .95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾ —
Calcium acetate, bgs. dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt., alld. on 98 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .11
Bromide, NF, jars lb .90 .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 134 40 —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst, purified, bbls., jars lb .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt equald ton 25 00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton 10 50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton 31 25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton 35 65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 23.50 —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton 32 00 - 69 00
USP gran, bbls lb. .30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ .30
Cyanide, dms., divu & of Rockies, lb. .24 - .50

Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms lb 58 - 67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Hydrochlorite high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E of Rockies cs. 21.00 -23.00
100-lb lots, same basis dm. 25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt equald lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 49.25 —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate dms lb. 70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 80.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 85.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.45 - —

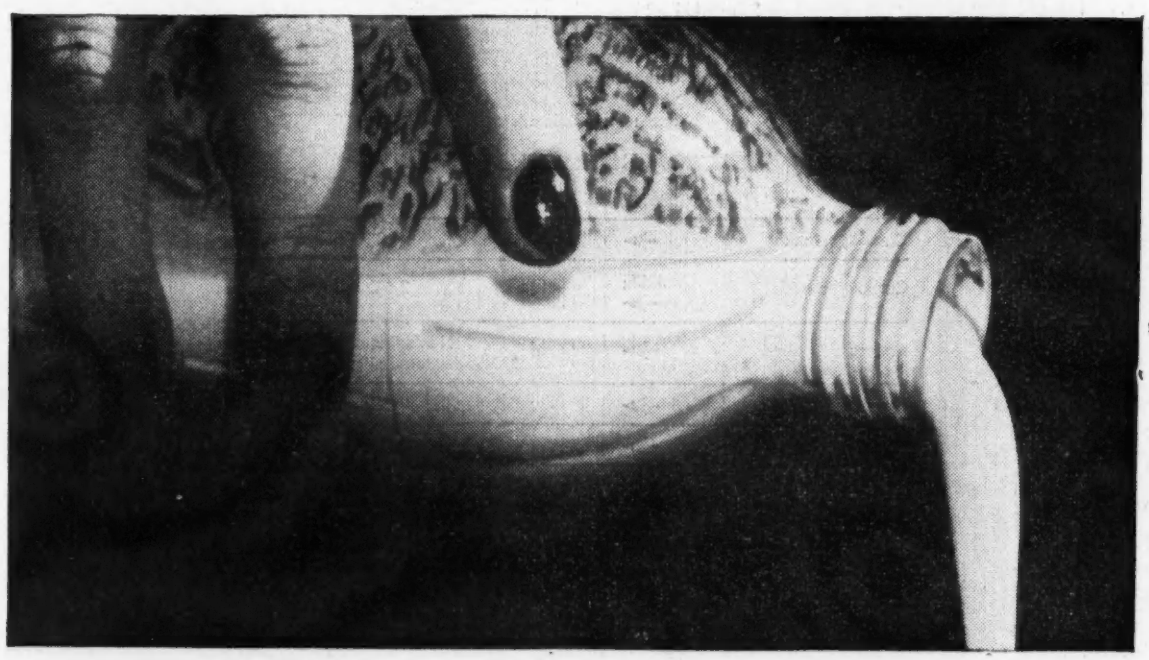
Calcium, phytate, bgs, works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd. dms lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb. .1660- —
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP powd. 100-lb lots, bbls lb. .48 - .50
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
smaller lots lb. .59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark bls lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. lb. 4.35 - 4.40

Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF bbls. gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. competitive points lb. .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0490- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .1097- .1197
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0847- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1047- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0772- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0822- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, cs. lb. 3.65 - 4.00
medium, cs. lb. 3.10 - 3.15
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 1.95 Nom.
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.95 - —
Mangalore type, cs. lb. 1.95 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 1.40 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.40 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd. lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 6.25 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk lb. .35 - .37
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .36¼- 40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .16¼- .16½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .18 - .18½
longstick lb. .21 - .22
shortstick, bls lb. .18 - .18½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .38 - .40
broken, bls lb. .36 - .38
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls. lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls lb. .27½ Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .51 - —
medium, bls lb. .56 - —
thin, bls lb. .60 Nom.
Cassia buds, bgs lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Fistula, bskts lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 160.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.25 —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb 9.00 9.25
natural, cns lb 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms. works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls lb. .70 Nom.
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .38 - .40
Indian, bgs lb. .26 - .26½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .40 - .45
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.f., frt. alld lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Cellulose, acetate-butynate, flake, 50% butryl content, moulding composition, reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basic lb. .52 - .53
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 50-lb-lots or more lb. 1.60 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls. bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.95 - 1.98
smaller lots, works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l. works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l. works ton. 40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l. works ton. 32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
Roman, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 77.00 -88.00
granular, bgs., works ton. 77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 43.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 43.50 -53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 33.50 - —

DOW

DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES CONTROL BACTERIA GROWTH

Remember the preservative when changing or improving your product



The Dow Chemical Company
Department DP-54
Midland, Michigan

Please send me information on use of DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES for

Name

Title

Company

Address

City State

When products are changed or improved their success is frequently based upon the addition of a preservative. For instance in liquid starch, a new form of an old product, the addition of a Dowicide® Preservative gives the liquid starch *longer life* and *constant quality*—it prevents microbial deterioration that causes objectionable odors and makes the starch ineffective.

Dowicide Preservatives may well have a place in your plans whether you are changing a product or developing a new one. There is a Dowicide Preservative for practically *every* application—assurance of complete protection for most products.

Send today for detailed information on Dowicide Germicides and Fungicides. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS

DOW

Chestnut extract, 55% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
i.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .0425- .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
i.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
i.c.l. lb. .14¾ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l. lb. .08¾ - —
i.c.l., N. Y. stock points lb. .10¼ - —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½ - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt.equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .182
i.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll oil, soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
sodium-copper, dms., pails, aqueous sol., 4%, works. lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 3.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 56.50 -60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 -67.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
75%, dms, basis 100% lb 60.00 - —
90%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs. same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib dms 100 lb. lots lb. 6.85 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib, dms., frt adjusted lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chloride, fib, dms., frt., adjusted. lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib, dms., frt., adjusted lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chromium acetate powd. 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls. works lb. .08½ —
cbys. works lb. .10¼ —
8½%, bbls. works lb. .09 - —
cbys works lb. .10¾ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP bots lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns, 100-oz. lots. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .27 - .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .28½ - .30
"0000," bgs lb. .39 - .40
Citral, bots., cns lb. 3.20 - 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronellol bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 3.50 - 7.00
Clay, ball, dom. crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton. 10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs. c.l., Tennessee, ton. 19.50 - —
purified, bgs. c.l., Tennessee, ton. 20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port long ton. 27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs. c.l., Atlantic port, long ton. 43.00 -45.00
pulverized bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton. 55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton. 54.00 -56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.50 -14.50
t.c.l., works ton. 35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 - —
t.c.l. ex whse net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. 1.62 Nom.
Zanzibar, bls lb. 1.53 - 1.54
Clover, tops, red, bgs lb. .45 - .50
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .58 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .43 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. .43 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis net weight lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —

CMC, tech., low vis., 47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .20 - —
Prices for technical grades of CMC W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - .3025
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .285 - .3135
tanks, ex-whse gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .3050- .3135
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾ - —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.92¼ - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.10½ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .64½ - —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .53¼ - —
Metal, 97.99% kgs., ex-whses lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. .99¼ - —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.57¾ - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .81¾ - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.28½ - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP gray, bgs lb. .68 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .75 - —

Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .24
Blue, bls lb. .19 - .24
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 65.00 -70.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½ - —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls., to arrive lb. .18 Nom.
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba, balsam, cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.75
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .34¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾ - —
Carbonate 55% bgs. works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .41 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .27½ - —
Cyanide tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .613 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots lb. .633 - —
Gluconate cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms, frt. alld E. Miss. lb. .40¼ - .40¾
Metal, electrolytic lb. .27½ - .34
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾ - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25¼ - —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .40
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .42½ - .49½

Copper, oxychloride, bls., frt. alld. lb. .36¼ - .46¾
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, bgs., 5 ton to c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½ - —
ton lots, dlvd lb. .38½ - —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. .39½ - —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 -11.00
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.00
CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1765- .2500
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 26.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 28.40 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1765- .2500
Undecylenate dms. lb. 2.90 3.00
Copperas, gran. bgs. c.l., works ton 28.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metro area 100 lbs 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk c.l. works ton 21.00 - —
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 262.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 257.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .13 - .13¼
Czech, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06 - .06½
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 Nom.
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .14 - .15

better paint adherence

greater corrosion protection

War-born wash primers have reached their stride, setting a strenuous pace for Mother Nature's corrosion forces. The improvement in paint-bonding and corrosion resistance contributed by these chromate-bearing metal conditioners is remarkable.

Wash primers produce quick-drying base coats on ships, aircraft parts, furniture and many other metal surfaces which have heretofore required multi-stage pretreatment.

The key to anti-corrosive properties lies in the chromate pigments — tried and proven in many protective finishes. Chromate pigments are dispersed in a solution of polyvinyl butyral resin, and mixed with phosphoric acid diluted with enough thinner for brush or spray application. The low proportion of solids in these new primers assures penetration into pits and crevices.

Mutual does not make wash primers or chromate pigments, but contributes to their production by supplying the industry with basic chromium chemicals of uniformly high purity.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA

Mutual Chromium Chemicals

270 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

SODIUM BICHROMATE • POTASSIUM BICHROMATE • SODIUM CHROMATE • CHROMIC ACID

SINCE 1845

Corrosive Sublimate, NF—Di-iso-octyl Phthalate

Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .24 - .25
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.50 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton.75.00 Nom.
Coumarin cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .32½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs lb. .25 - .26
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .3068- —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
Cresol, USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works, lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14½- .14¾
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .24¾- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .25¼- .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .23¼- .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2 lb. cycls. works. cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cycls. works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .40 - .45
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - .26
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P paper bgs., works ton.49.25 - —
15½% P, paper bgs., works ton.62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton.50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .17 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½- .33
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - .32
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls. lb. .26 Nom.
Desoxyepinephrine hydrochloride dextro, bots lb.25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 8.93 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom. bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.52.00 -55.00
California ton.42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.65.00 - —
California ton.53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton.95.00 -100.00
imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93¼- —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34½
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .81¾- .82¾
l.c.l., works lb. .82¼- .83¾
tanks, works lb. .80 - .81
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- .38¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .39¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¾- —
tanks, works lb. .66½- —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .46½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
Diethylanilin dms lb. .48 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¼- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots. kilo.115.00 -150.00
1 kilo lot kilo.135.00 -150.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 6.50 - 8.00
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .30½- .34
Oleate, dms. lb. .28½- .29½
Stearate, dms. lb. .25 - .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .77½- —
tanks, works lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk. gram. .17 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd., E lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —

V-C P_2O_5 works wonders with water

Whether you are manufacturing cleansers or water softeners, processing textiles or cheese, dispersing clay or treating boiler water, it will pay you to investigate the advantages of V-C Sodium Phosphates. Their water-softening ability, emulsification and dispersion properties and free-rinsing quality over a wide range of uses are outstanding. Examine the individual characteristics of each V-C Sodium Phosphate, outlined below, then write for full details.

V-C DSP (Disodium Phosphate) Anhydrous

Specifications: Minimum P_2O_5 content is 48.0%; less than 2% moisture. The pH of a 1% DSP solution is 9.0.

Physical Properties: Small white flakes, readily soluble giving a clear solution.

Characteristics: Mild alkalinity, emulsifies fats and oils, "deflocculates" or suspends solids, is a good buffer.

Advantages: Anhydrous DSP contains no water of crystallization as does the duahydrate DSP or crystalline (12 H_2O) DSP. Very economical, less alkaline than TSP, excellent water softener.

Uses: Boiler water treatment to control caustic embrittlement, textile cleaning, manual cleansers, plasticizer in the manufacture of processed cheese, and many other uses.

V-C TSP (Trisodium Phosphate)

Specifications: Surpasses requirements of Federal Specification O-T-671a and ASTM Specification D538-44. P_2O_5 content is 18.5%. The pH of a 1% TSP solution is 11.8.

Physical Properties: Easily soluble white crystals.

Characteristics: Readily emulsifies fats and oils, softens water, "deflocculates" or suspends solids, rinses clear.

Advantages: Has higher alkalinity than DSP or polyphosphates. Good water softener. Economical.

Uses: For metal cleaning, cleansers, cleaning compounds, soaps and water softeners. Also for boiler water treatment, textile processing, and other uses.

V-C STPP (Sodium Tripolyphosphate) Anhydrous

Specifications: Minimum P_2O_5 content is 57%; less than 1% moisture; calcium value, 10. The pH of a 1% STPP solution is 9.8.

Physical Properties: Anhydrous white powder (finer than 20-mesh), soluble in water.

Characteristics: Mild alkalinity, good sequestering agent, very effective peptizing agent, fairly stable.

Advantages: Greater sequestering power than TSPP. Cheaper than organic sequestrants. More stable than other polyphosphates except TSPP.

Uses: Builder for synthetic detergents and soaps, boiler feedwater treatment, industrial cleansers, textile processing, paper manufacturing, clay dispersing and many other uses.

V-C TSPP (Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate) Anhydrous

Specifications: Minimum P_2O_5 content is 53%; less than 1% moisture; 98.0% $Na_4P_2O_7$. The pH of a 1% solution is 10.2.

Physical Properties: Anhydrous white powder (finer than 20-mesh), soluble in water.

Characteristics: Exceptional water softening ability, high emulsification and dispersion properties, mild alkalinity, good buffering and rinsing properties, very stable.

Advantages: More stable than other polyphosphates. More economical than organic sequestrants and other polyphosphates.

Uses: Builder for synthetic detergents and soaps, mud treatment, water treatment, textile processing, industrial cleansers, cheese manufacture, cold water paints and other uses.

Elemental Phosphorus
Phosphoric Acids
Trisodium Phosphate
Disodium Phosphate-Anhydrous
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Sodium Tripolyphosphate
Ferrophosphorus
Sodium Metasilicate
Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate
Alkyl Phosphites
Other Organic Compounds of Phosphorus

V-C CHEMICALS

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION • *Chemicals Division:* 401 East Main Street, Richmond 8, Virginia

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .13 - —
natural, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 - 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.31¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.32¾- —
tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
t.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½- .38½
tanks, works, basis, 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. allo lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100% lb. .54 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .52¼- —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Dinitroanilin dms. frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms. lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refined, dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .44¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38¾- .41¾
t.c.l., frt. allid lb. .39¾- .42¾
tanks, frt. allid lb. .37 - .40
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .55 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
t.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
whse gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - —
t.c.l., works, South gal. .69 - —
dlvd. N. Y. lb. .83 - —
Diphenyl, bbls, c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
tech. tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45½- —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Doggrass root, dom. cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs lb. 4.25 - 4.30
reeds, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 -35.90
Orange FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2 cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32 cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
Yellow FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5 cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6 cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Blue D&C, No. 9, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7 cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10 cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18 cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22 cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 17.45 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green Ext. D&C, No 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .54 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange II extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .98 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .46 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A, conc lb. .90 - —
179 Aro rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.08 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
326 Fast scarlet 4BNL lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
443 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.50 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .69 - —
593 Direct Green lb. .65 - —
596 Yellow Brown K extra lb. .83 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine conc lb. 1.85 - —
657 Victoria Green sml. cryst. lb. 1.70 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue, E lb. 1.70 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
720 Chrome blue, BBG lb. 1.83 - —
729 Victoria blue, B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast. yellow, NNL, conc., 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ lb. .68 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
922 Methylene blue, ZX lb. 1.55 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon, GXCF, grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin, red S, cnc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone, blue, B lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone, green, G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin, blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange, GFD, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene, dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green N, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue BLNS double paste lb. 1.96 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.63 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste, lb. .26 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracene, brown, PGN, lb. 2.30 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown, 2B lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.45 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA, lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.58 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb 2.33 - —

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The No. 1 medium-boiling solvent
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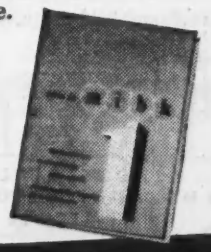

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
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EASTERN DIVISION: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36
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IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada Limited · Toronto · Montreal · Vancouver

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble—Fluorspar

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
- Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
- Brown R, conc. lb. 1.72 - —
- Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
- Red 4 B, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
- Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
- FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works:—
- Auramine, O lb 1.85 - —
- Black, basic blue lb 1.21 - —
- Jet lb 1.21 - —
- Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc. lb. 1.55 - —
- Brown, Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 - —
- Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
- Y, extra lb. .64 - —
- Fuchsine, conc lb 3.08 - —
- Green, malachite conc lb 2.10 - —
- Rhodamine B lb 4.33 - —
- Safranine, Y, conc lb 2.90 - —
- Violet, methyl B lb 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works:
- Azo rubine R extra conc lb. 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue B, extra lb .86 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
- Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
- Orange Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Scarlet croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
- Yellow azo- conc lb. .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c higher.

E

- Echinacea root, bls lb. .90 Nom.

Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.10 - 1.12
- Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
- tanners bbls lb. .06 .06½

Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .30 .40

Elecampane root, bls lb. .23 - .25

Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .28 - .29
- powd., bbls., bxs lb. .46 - .47
- select, bundles lb. .60 .61

Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 35.00 - 42.85

Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 1.00
- hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 —
- Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots oz. .75 —
- Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz lots oz. .72 - —
- powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —

Epichlorohydrin, dms, c.l. works lb .38½ —
- t.c.l., works lb. .39½ —
- tanks, works lb. .37 - —

Epinephrine, synth, USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .45 .55

Epsom salt, tech, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.15 - —
- t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.20 - 3.15

USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
- smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —

Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo 150.00 —

Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.75 - 3.10

Eserine, bots oz. 45.00 - 50.00
- Salicylate USP bots oz. 32.50 - 34.00
- Sulphate, bots oz. 34.50 - 35.50

Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate)
- Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
- t.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
- tanks, works lb. .30 - —

Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate)
- Dichloroethyl refd., dlvd. dms., c.l., E lb. .14 - .14½
- t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
- tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
- technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
- t.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
- tanks, works lb. .12 - —
- Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
- anesthesia, USP hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
- ½-lb cns lb. .97 - —
- ¼ lb cns lb. 1.05 - —
- solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
- t.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .13¾ - —
- synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .1575 - —
- t.c.l., same basis lb. .1675 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .1375 - —
- Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675 - .0850
- t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .0750 - 0936
- tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - .075
- Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. tots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
- Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots. 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
- 75 cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
- t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾ - —
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
- t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾ - —
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —

Ethyl acetate, nat., fermentation, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼ - —
- t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
- tanks, frt alld lb. .11½ - —
- NF, dms., frt, alld lb. .24 - .25
- synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾ - —
- t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
- t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼ - —
- 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
- t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
- tanks dlvd lb. .11½ - —

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
- t.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½ - —

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .43½ - —
- less than truckload, works lb. .44 - —
- tanks, works lb. .42 - —

Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine)
- Benzoate cns., dms lb. .74 - 90
- Bromide, tech., 98%, dms lb. .43 - .47
- Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02

Carbamate (see Urethane)
- Chloride tech dms, c.l., works lb. .18 - .20
- cyls, c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
- tanks same basis lb. .10 - —
- USP bbls, cyls lb. .22 .24
- Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.28 - 2.53
- Formate dms lb. .60 —
- Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 4.40
- Iodide bots., works lb. 4.13 - —
- Lactate, dms., works lb. .47½ - —
- Methacrylate dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .50 - —
- less than truckload works lb. .50½ - —
- Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
- Oenanthate dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
- Oleate, dms., t.c.l., works lb. No prices.
- Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
- Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
- 40% available SiO dms. works, lb. .60½ - —

Ethylaiphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine)

Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di, or Tri-)

Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline)
- Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .14 - .20¼
- t.c.l. lb. .15 - .21¼
- tanks lb. .13 - .18½
- Ethylbutylketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½ - —
- t.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
- tanks lb. .32 - —
- Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
- smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
- vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - —
- smaller lots lb. .67 - .75
- Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11¾ - —
- t.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾ - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —

Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
- Oxide, cyls., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
- t.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
- tanks, dlvd E lb. .19 - —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
- Ethylenediamine, 83-88%, basis 100% dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .46 - —
- t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
- Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18¾ - —
- t.c.l. same basis lb. .19¾ - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
- Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
- t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
- tanks, dlvd E lb. .20 - —
- Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
- t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
- Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18¼ - —
- t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
- Monomethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
- t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
- Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
- t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
- Monostearate, dms lb. .30 - .37
- Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
- t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
- Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
- Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).
- Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
- smaller lots lb 7.35 - 7.40
- Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 1.75
- Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. 10 - .11
- Eugenol, pure, USP, bots lb. 2.25 - 3.65
- Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .16

F

- Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
- Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 - 12.50
- Pottery bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
- bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 - 20.00
- Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
- French, bgs lb. .34 - —
- Syrian, light, bgs lb. .31 - .31½
- Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .06½ - .07
- Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
- Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
- Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)
- Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
- Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)
- Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - .87
- Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 - 33.00
- Oregon, bbls gal. 3.25 - 3.30
- Fishberries bgs lb 17 .21
- Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)
- Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton. 135.00 - —
- Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton. 129.00 - —
- Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 - —
- ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l ton. 37.50 - —
- 85-92% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, ton. 47.00 - —
- metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65% CaF_2, bulk, works ton. 34.00 - —
- lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 40.00 - —
- washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 40.00 - —
- 60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton. 40.00 - 41.00
- 65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 42.00 - —
- 70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 43.00 - —

from arid wastes...

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The American Potash plant at Trona, in the midst of the California desert area, is situated beside a vast stockpile of raw chemicals essential to agriculture. Under the brand names of *Trona* and *Eston* these chemicals in processed and refined forms, are playing an ever increasing part in growing better and bigger crops. Trona Potash is an essential element in mixed fertilizers. Trona Borax is used to correct soil deficiencies. Eston products include fumigants, defoliants, insecticides and herbicides.

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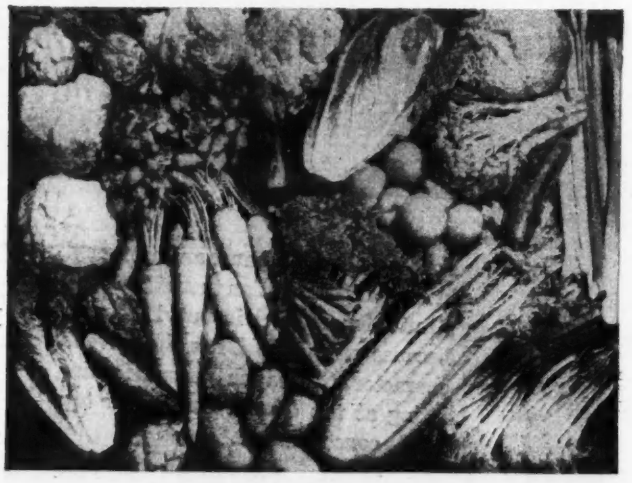

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ALKRON* (parathion formulations)	ESTONOX* (toxaphene formulations)	Muriate of Potash
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ESTOMITE* (residual type miticide)	TUMBLEAF† (defoliants)	Borax, Technical
ESTONATE* (DDT dust concentrates and emulsified solutions)	TUMBLE-WEED† (herbicides)	Sodium Pentaborate
		TRONABOR* Pentahydrate
		Borax (crude)

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American Potash & Chemical Corporation

Offices • 3030 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles 54, California
122 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

• ESTON CHEMICALS DIVISION
3100 East 26th Street, Los Angeles 23, California

Plants • Trona and Los Angeles, California

Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works lb. .066 - —
l.c.l., E. works lb. .071 - —
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth dom. powd., bgs. c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton 2.00 4.00
imported bgs. c.l ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .108 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- .17¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- .18
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - .15½
Fustic extract, crys., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 88 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1062
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1150
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks gal. .0550- —
Gelatin, edible pure, (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, c.l lb. .57 - —
150 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .65 - .66
200 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .71 - .72
225 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .74 - .75
275 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .82 - .85
silver label, imp., cs lb. 1.25 - —
Geisemium root, bls lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls. bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.30 - 1.80
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African roots, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 5.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls lb. .16½- .17
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .18½- —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .24 - .24½
No. 2, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
No. 3, bgs lb. .16 - .16¼
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .13 - .13¼
Ginseng root, cs lb.16.50 -17.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
88 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
125 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
150 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
190 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
bone glue, l.c.l prices 1c higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .29¼
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .33½- .33¾
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .30½- .31
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43½- —
refined BP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .46¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45¾- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .44 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Glycine, USP (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.80 - 2.85
powd., bxs lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .32 - .33
Graphite, amorph, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .44½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .03¾- —
house lb. .04½- —
white, choice lb. .05¾- —
yellow lb. .04¾- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .37 - —
31-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .38
50-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Paris (see Paris green)
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 2.00 - —
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .13¼- .15
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs lb. .19 - .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½- .18½
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .27 .32
CBB, bgs lb. .22 .23
CNE, bgs lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .14 - .18
DK, bgs lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .13 - .16
WS bgs lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18 - .25
nubs, bgs lb. .27 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .15 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .26
nubs, bgs lb. .36 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E bgs lb. .24 - .26
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs lb. .16 - .18
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 .10
black, bold bgs lb. .14½- .16
unscraped bgs lb. .12 .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs lb. .19 - .20

Formaldehyde—Gum, Scammony

Gum, dammar Singapore, No. 1 bgs. lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
seeds bgs. lb. .16 .18
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill. Ind. Ky., Mich. Mid Atl. States, N E. States Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc lb. .14 —
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .90 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .30 .35
No. 2, bbls lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls lb. .22 - .23
Kauri bgs. lb. .30 .50
Kino, cs lb. 1.50 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs lb. 2.00 2.10
Myrrh, cs lb. .30 - .40
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .14 - .22
tears, cs lb. .25 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb 3.50 4.00
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 1.55

3 major reasons why Celanese will continue to be your first source for

ACETALDEHYDE

BISHOP, Texas . . . . . .

PAMPA, Texas . . . . . .

EDMONTON, Alberta . . . . .

Expanded units at Chemcel have greatly increased production of Celanese* Acetaldehyde . . . have a potential capable of meeting the growing need for this important intermediate.

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For samples, prices and complete technical data, write Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 756-C, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

CELANESE SPECIFICATIONS FOR ACETALDEHYDE

ACETALDEHYDE Content, % by wt., min.	99.0
Specific Gravity @ 18/20°C.	0.780-0.790
Color	Water White
Acidity, % by wt. as Acetic, max.	0.1

Celanese* CHEMICALS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Gum, Stercula—Manganese Glycerophosphate

Gum, stercula (see Gum karaya).
Ghatti, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yucca, bgs lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge Kan ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla. frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y ton.14.40 - —
imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ton 48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.53.00 -56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns lb 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hellebore root dom., green, bls lb .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls lb .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb .30 - .35
powder, bxs lb .32 - .37
white, whole, bls lb .25 - .30
powder bxs lb .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb .37 - —
paste No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls lb .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bgs lb .26 - .28
Heptane industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000 lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
6b dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs or more, same basis lb. 40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb 1.75 - —
Hexylenglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works, lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more lb.14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots kilo 450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib dms., 50-kilo lots, works kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots works kilo 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz.13.75 -14.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP bots oz.13.00 -14.50
Hoofmeal, 17 18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton 6.75 - —
Hops, NF bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb bls lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulphate bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10 grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydroturamide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 30-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls, dlvd lb. 03¾ - .05
35%, chys., same basis lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - .24
tanks lb 203 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photogrd, bbls, dms., lb. .93 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.35 - 5.50
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots oz.12.00 -13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs lb. .50 - .51

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian)
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indol, CP, bots lb 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms, kgs lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 4.00 - 8.25
Beta, cns lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl, dms., cns lb. 4.15 - 6.75
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 5.60 - 6.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 26° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP IX, chys lb. .16 - —
djus lb 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms, works lb. .07½ - .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100% chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.80 - —
Iodide, kgs lb. 3.60 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Reduced, NF, kgs lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .33 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas), USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms lb. .55 - .60
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .65 - .95
formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.95
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.26.50 -34.00
smaller lots kilo.28.00 -35.00
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .48
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - .55
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .50

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .60 - .65
Kava Kava root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Kaolin (see also Clay, China), NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .03 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks, gal. .03875- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .144 - .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .0970- .1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1075- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0875- .095
Penn, Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125- .1195
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, wrse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .38½ - .48½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .35½ - .36½
hydrous, dms., works lb. .34½ - .35½
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago lb. .10½ - —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .09½ - .10
Portuguese, bls lb. .10 Nom.
Turkish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .09½ - .10
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .72 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .42½ - —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V, jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5% dms lb. .32½ - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .1350- —
St. Louis lb. .1330- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34¼ - —
10,000-20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .34¾ - —
2,000-10,000 lbs. same basis lb. .35¼ - —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35¾ - —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l. lb. .1464- —
l.c.l. lb. .1565- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .23¾ - —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .22¼ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .29¾ - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾ - —
60% PbO, dms, works lb. .31¾ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .54 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .59 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .15¼ - —
24% Pb, dms lb. .20½ - —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15 - .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .15½ - .16
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - .19
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .26
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .21¼ - .40
powd., bbls lb. .31¾ - .50
Root, bls lb. .05½ - .08
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls lb. .13 - .13¼
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - .06½
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.13.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton.12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.16.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton.12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Lime, spray, paper bgs., Rockland, Me. ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs. works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
ex lignaloe wood, dms ton. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 5.45 - 5.95
96-98%, dms lb. 6.05 - 7.10
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.35 - 5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works lb. 2.20 - —
dms., dealers, dms lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works, lb. 2.75 - 3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms lb. 5.35 - 5.90
Linseed meal, expeller, 36% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.68.00 -69.00
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.66.00 -66.50
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms lb. .80 - 1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb.12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms lb. .91 - 1.05
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼ - .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .65 - .66
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Leaves, NF lb. 75 - .76
Loheline sulphate, bots., works oz.33.00 -34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½ - —
solid, No. lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .65 - .75
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo 145.00 -149.00

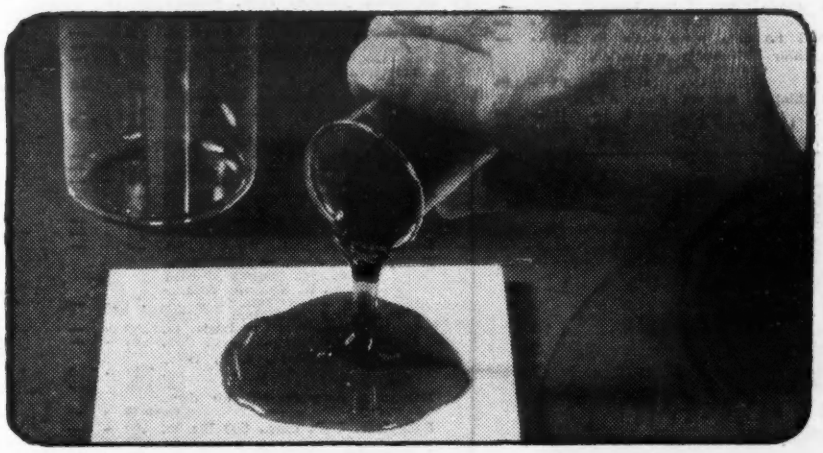
M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.05 - 1.08
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. .88 - .89
broken, cs lb. .70 - .72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth., runner grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump., 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton.50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 26½ - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .45 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .29 - .30
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton.88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton.91.50 - —
dms., works ton.94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 - 4.80

Specifications...HIGH Delivery...FAST

with MONSANTO multipurpose intermediates

THIOUREA .... versatile, economical



NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS OF MONSANTO THIOUREA are possible—from making glue runny to producing thioglycolic acid. It is used as an intermediate for pharmaceuticals; as an active ingredient in instant silverware cleaners; for flameproofing nylon under certain conditions, and as an intermediate in the production of resins and waxes.

CAREFUL MANUFACTURING OF MONSANTO THIOUREA and quality control guard every step of the process. This is your guarantee of quality that stays at the same high level from order to order.

HIGH-PURITY MONSANTO THIOUREA consists of white, free-flowing crystals. It has a maximum of only 0.50% moisture and 0.05% ash.

SPEEDY DELIVERY OF MONSANTO THIOUREA in convenient 75-pound bags is made possible through a large nationwide network of warehouses located in all major sections of the country.

MONSANTO ALSO MAKES THESE OTHER IMPORTANT INTERMEDIATES:

Benzyl Chloride	ortho-Aminobiphenyl
Benzoic Acid, Tech.	ortho-Ethylnitrobenzene
Cyclohexylamine	ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene
Dicyclohexylamine	ortho-Phenetidine
Dinitroaniline	ortho-Phenylphenol
Dinitrochlorobenzene	Phenol
Methylparatoluene Sulfonate	Phenolsulfonic Acid
Methyltoluene Sulfonate	Phosphorus Trichloride
o & p-Anisidine	Salicylic Acid, Tech.
o & p-Chlorophenol	Sodium Benzoate, Tech.
o & p-Chloroaniline	Thiourea

Toluenesulfonic Acid, Tech.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES

Akron 11, Ohio
920 Brown Street
Telephone, Hemlock 6191

Birmingham 3, Alabama
924 Brown-Marx Building
Telephone, 7-0877

Boston 49, Massachusetts
Everett Station
Telephone, Everett 7-5010

Charlotte 2, North Carolina
1117 Johnston Building
Telephone, 2-3454

Chicago 54, Illinois
1104 Merchandise Mart Building
Telephone, Whitehall 4-6750

Cincinnati 2, Ohio
1517 Carew Tower
Telephone, Dunbar 1414

Cleveland 14, Ohio
875 Union Commerce Building
Telephone, Superior 1-3830

Detroit 2, Michigan
827 Fisher Building
Telephone, Trinity 2-3118

Houston 2, Texas
904 City National Bank Building
Telephone, Atwood 6421

Los Angeles 15, California
714 W. Olympic Boulevard
Telephone, Richmond 7-7201

New York 22, New York
445 Park Avenue
Telephone, Plaza 9-8200

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
723 Widener Building
Telephone, Locust 4-0247

Portland, Oregon
421 S.W. Sixth Avenue
Telephone, Broadway 2549

San Francisco 4, California
111 Sutter Street
Telephone, Yukon 6-6232

Seattle 4, Washington
911 Western Avenue
Telephone, Main 4203

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Forshay Tower
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota
Telephone, Filmore 4651

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Telephone, Wellington 8421

THIOUREA

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS — PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY
ORGANIC CHEMICALS DIVISION
800 North Twelfth Blvd.
St. Louis 1, Missouri

Please send the following:
☐ 4-oz. sample of thiourea ☐ Have representative call
☐ Information on use of thiourea in manufacture of..... ☐ Quotations

Name.....*Title*.....

Company.....

Street.....

City.....*Zone*.....*State*.....

Manganese Hydrate—Milk Sugar

Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .33¼ - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E ton 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E ton 87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .21¾ - —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 35% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 79.00 - 80.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 58.50 - 60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs. lb. .80 - .85
Mannitol, cont. dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms. works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls. lb. .22 - .22½
Chilean, bls lb. .20 - .21
French, bls lb. .27 - .27½
Peruvian, bls. lb. .19 - .19½
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½ - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .36½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.40 - 6.50
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.40 - 7.50
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - .42½
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼ - .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloroanilin, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½ - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld. lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - .45½
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, dlvd. gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .49½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. within established whse. delivery zone gal. .54 - —
Methanol, synth., zone 2, tanks, dlvd. gal. .35½ - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld. lb. .81 - .84
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .66½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .72¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. gal. .54½ - —
Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .43½ - —
less than truckload works lb. .44 - —
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns. lb. 2.65 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .39 - .43
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Formate refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½ - —
less than truckload, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. .56 - —
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
tech., 92%, dms., c.l., works. gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .90 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylheptincarbonate, bots. lb. 35.00 - 45.00
Methylionone, A, cns. lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns. lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisohutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans. lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., biotite, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .08½ - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .08½ - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .08½ - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .13 - .15½
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .15 - .16½
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .33 - .38¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼ - —
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c. lower

NOW A TEAM of Truly Odorless Solvents!

SINCLAIR ODORLESS SOLVENT LIGHT

SINCLAIR ODORLESS SOLVENT HEAVY

SINCLAIR ODORLESS SOLVENT LIGHT
Distillation Range
IBP.....350°F EP.....400°F
Kauri-Butanol Value 26

SINCLAIR ODORLESS SOLVENT HEAVY
Distillation Range
IBP.....375°F EP.....465°F
Kauri-Butanol Value 25

To meet distillation range requirements of paint manufacturers, Sinclair offers not one, but two types of odorless mineral spirits . . . Sinclair Odorless Solvent Light (350-400°F.) and Sinclair Odorless Solvent Heavy (375-465°F.). These new Sinclair Products are made from carefully selected petroleum fractions to insure the uniformity, stability and superior quality demanded by manufacturers of odorless paints for interior decoration.

For samples, prices and complete information on Sinclair Odorless Solvents, write or call—

SINCLAIR CHEMICALS, INC.
(Subsidiary of Sinclair Oil Corporation)
6 East 45th Street, New York 17, New York

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans..gal. .11½- —
New York.....gal. .12 - .12½
Molybdenum metal, 97% Mo, powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works basis Mo. content..lb. 1.40 - —
technical, kgs., works basis Mo content..lb. 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West. 1¾c. higher
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaminaanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin bbls .. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l. works basis 100%, lb. .35 —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35½ .36
tanks, same basis..... lb. .31 - —
Monosodium nuoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic
Phosphate (see Sodium puosphate monobasic)
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns. .....oz.12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns.....oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns .....oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns..... oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulphate USP cns ..... oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .53¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .53 - —
Mullein flowers, cs..... lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Leaves, bls..... lb. .18 - .21
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz.40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25-lb. lots, cns..... lb. 5.40 - —
5-lb. lots, cns..... lb. 5.55 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns..... lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns..... lb. 5.50 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms...lb. 1.50 - —
25-lb. lots, cns..... lb. 1.55 - —
5-lb. lots, cns..... lb. 1.70 - —
Musk root, bls..... lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs. ..... lb. .10½- .11¼
Dutch, yellow, bgs..... lb. .10½- .11
English, yellow, bgs..... lb. .11½- .12
German, yellow, bgs..... lb. .10 - .10½
Japanese yellow, bgs..... lb. .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source ..... lb. .08 - —
oriental, bgs., source..... lb. .05¼- —
yellow, bgs., source..... lb. .09 - —
Myrobalans, 51 ord. bgs., ex dock. ton.47.00 - —
assorted, ex dock ..... ton.48.50 - —
crushed, bgs. ex dock ton.65.00 -66.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock plus duty..... lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.)
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .0790- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .0675- —
imported, 78°, large lots....lb. .0325- .0335
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis... lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis activity..gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots ..... gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ..... ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. ton.18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns .....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .75 - .88½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works.....lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .69 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm.49.40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin.10.85 - —
Niger seed, bgs., afloat.....lb. .11¼- .11¼
Nikethamide, cbys .....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .43 - .45

Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .49
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100%..ton.123.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works .....unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs .....lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs.....lb. .36 Nom.
Istrian, bgs .....lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs..lb. .34 - .34½
shrivels, bgs .....lb. .33 - .33½
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .26 - .26½
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .08 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .14

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Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .21 .60
tanks ..... gal. .15½- —
100° C. b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .32½- —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .63 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25¾- —
(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)
Oil, abies siberica, cns..... lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.40
NF bots. ..... lb. 2.85 - 3.25
sweet, USP, dms., cns .... lb. .55 .90
Allspice (see Oil pimento).
Amyris, dms..... lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Angelica root, bots.....lb.70.00 -120.00
seed, bots .....lb.55.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, dms ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.85
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms....lb. .34 - .45
Avocado, cns., dms lb. No prices.
Babassu crude tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns .lb. 1.55 - 2.20
55-60% cns lb. 1.65 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns ..... lb. 2.90 - 5.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns....lb.11.25 -12.50
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
rectified, NF, cns .....lb. 2.50 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms .....lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works..... lb. .65 - .70
Oil, cajeput, redist., USP, cns....lb. 2.25 - 2.60
tech., cns. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Calamus, cns .....lb.10.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms.....lb. .26 - .40
white, dms .....lb. .26 - .40
Cananga, native, cns .....lb.10.00 -10.75
rectified, cns .....lb.11.00 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns. .....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Cardamom, NF, bots .....lb.32.00 -48.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 5.25 - 7.50
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.....lb. .2800- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2850- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3110- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .3160- —
tanks .....lb. .3010- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .2960- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .3010- —
tanks .....lb. .2860- —
hydrogenated, bgs. .....lb. .3260- .3380
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks.....lb. .22½- .23
USP, dms., c.l. .....lb. .2600- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2650- —
tanks .....lb. .2500- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. .....lb. .2750- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2800- —
tanks .....lb. .2650- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .2575- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2625- —
tanks .....lb. .2475- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l lb. .16½- .17
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - .23¼
Cedarleaf, cns., dms .....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms.....lb. .45 - .75
Celeryseed, bots .....lb 16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.225.00 -260.00
Chaulmoogra, NF cns. dms.. lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).

Mineral Spirits—Oil, Chinawood

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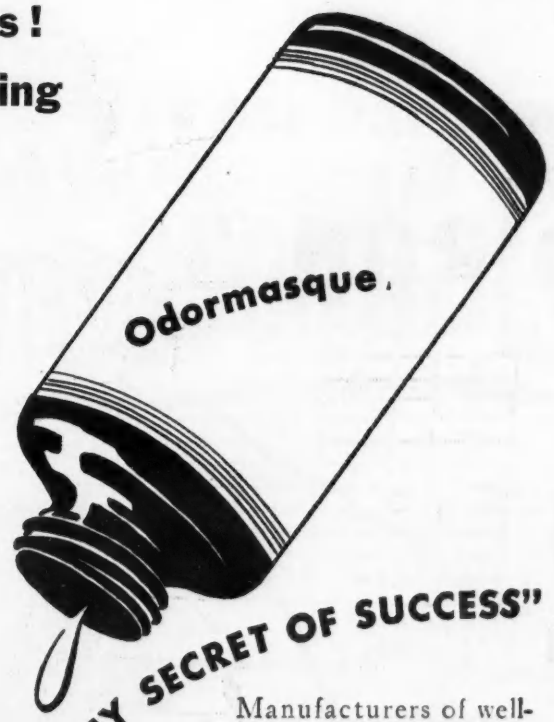

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NAME _____
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Oil, Cinnamon—Olivine

Oil, cinnamon bark, USP, bots...lb. 23.00 - 60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots ..... lb. 1.40 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms.... lb. .50 - .90
Java, true, cns ..... lb 1.10 1.90
Java type, cns..... lb. .45 - .95
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 9.50 -10.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y...lb. .21½ Nom.
Pac. Coast ..... lb. .20½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l...lb. .29 - —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l...lb. .31½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..... lb. .10 - .10½
Codliver, USP, dms..... gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns ..... lb 2.00 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots..... lb. 17.00 -23.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .06½- —
refined, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .20½
tanks ..... lb. .18½- —
Costus, bots ..... oz. 12.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East..lb. .15 - —
Valley ..... lb. .15 - —
Texas ..... lb. .14¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .03 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01½- —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .20½
tanks ..... lb. .18½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coal tar).
Croton, cns ..... lb 4.30 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum crude).
Cubeb, cns ..... lb. 4.50 - 7.25
Cumin, bots. ..... lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Cypress, bots..... lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).

Oil, dillseed, bots ..... lb. 2.80 - —
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms..lb. .70 - 1.15
80-90%, dms..... lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns..... lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns..... lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms..... lb. .1410- —
kettle-bodied, dms..... lb. .1610- —
light-pressed, dms..... lb. .1260- —
tanks ..... lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm. dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13¼
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
100,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
200,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
400,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
500,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Merton-Stubbs Corrected E x 190

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots..... oz. 9.00 - 9.75
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)

Oil, geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. 10.25 -13.00
Bourbon, cns..... lb. 9.75 -11.25
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots..... lb. 13.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, dms..... lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Grease, No. 1, dms..... lb. .11¼- .11¾
extra, winter, strained, dms..lb. .12½- .13
prime, burning, dms..... lb. .14 - .14½
Guaiacwood, cns..... lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Hemlock cns ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - —
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood tech, cns..... lb. .42 - .50
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns..... lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns..... lb. 3.00 - 5.00
38-40% ester, cns..... lb. 5.25 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns..... lb. 6.00 - 7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns..... lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms..lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Messina, cns ..... lb. 5.85 - 9.00
terpeneless, bots..... lb. 32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms..... lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns..lb. 3.00 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns..lb. 6.00 - 7.00
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 6.25 - 8.25
expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 7.85 - 9.50
terpeneless, bots..... lb. 45.00 -78.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y..lb. .1770- —
l.c.l..lb. .1845- —
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1520- —
New York..... lb. .1645- —
tankwagon, N. Y..... lb. .1675- —
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms..... lb. 2.90 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms..... lb. 3.00 - 5.35
Italian, cns..... lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .07½- —
Gulf ports..... lb. .07¼- —

Oil, mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms..... lb. .16 - .16½
synthetic, cns., dms..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms..... lb. .33 - .34
20°, dms. ..... lb. .32 - .33
30° dms. ..... lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots..... lb. 190.00 -270.00
petale, bots ..... lb. 40.00 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms..lb. 3.10 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms..lb. 2.75 - 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms..... lb. .58 - .90
Oiticica, liquid, dms..... lb. .25 - .25½
tankcars ..... lb. .23½- —
Oleo, extra, dms..... lb. .11¾- .12
Olibanum, bots..... lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms..... gal. 2.25 - —
edible, dms., duty paid.... gal. 2.60 - 2.65
foots, dms ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns..... lb. .30 - .70
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms ..... lb. .65 - 1.00
Florida, cns., dms..... lb. .65 - 1.00
Messina, cns..... lb. 3.90 - 4.50
West Indian, cns..... lb. 2.75 - 4.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots..... lb. 135.00 -150.00
Origanium, Spanish, cns..... lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Palm, clarif., dms., spot..... lb. .1240- .14
Palmarosa, cns..... lb. 5.90 - 6.00
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks...lb. .17 Nom.
Paraffin pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F tanks, East Coast refinery gal. 14 —
Patchouli, dms..... lb. 7.25 - 8.25
Peach kernel USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .24¾- —
refined, dms. ..... lb. .30 - .30½
tanks ..... lb. .28½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms..... lb. 5.50 - 6.75
redist. USP, dms..... lb. 5.75 - 7.75
Persic USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms..... lb. 4.75 - 5.75
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .73½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
ex whse..... gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .125 - .143
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms..... lb. .16 - —
crude, tanks, dlvd. E.... lb. .13¾- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 50.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
USP cns., dms..... lb. .80 - 1.00
Rue, bots..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Safflower dms., c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .15 - —
Sage, clary, bots ..... lb. 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns..... lb. 6.75 - 7.25
Spanish cns ..... lb. .90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns..... lb. 9.75 -10.50
Sardine, crude tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms..... lb. .50 - .70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Savin, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns ..... lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms ..... lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb. 31.00 -33.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills....lb. .13½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .06½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .02⅝- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l...lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .18¼
tanks ..... lb. .16 - —
clarified, dms., c.l..... lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17½- .17¾
tanks ..... lb. .15½- —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .17¾- .18¼
tanks ..... lb. .16¼- —
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 8.25 - 9.00
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms..lb. .1350- .14
tankcars ..... lb. .1200- —
natural, winter 45° dms..... lb. .1250- .13
tankcars ..... lb. .1100- —
Spruce, cns., dms..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 9.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works..... lb. .02¼- .02½
refined, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .06¼- .07¼
l.c.l., works..... lb. .06½- .07⅛
tanks, works ..... lb. .05 - .06
Tallow, acidless, dms..... lb. .11 - .11½
Tansy, dms ..... lb. 9.25 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .0545- —
whse..... lb. .0655- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms. extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse. N.Y.C. ..... gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms ... lb. 1.90 - 3.75
white cns ..... lb 2.25 - 4.00
tech., white, cns ..... lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dom., dms., c.l., N. Y....lb. .31½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .32 - .32½
tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .29¾- .30
mills ..... lb. .28 Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated.)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms..... lb. .20 - .40
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 19.00 -24.00
Haitian, cns. ..... lb. 17.50 -26.00
Java, cns..... lb. 29.00 -35.00
Wheat germ, a-gal. dms gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., ums., c.l.. gal. .51½- .54½
l.c.l. ..... gal. .56½- .57½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l..... gal. .52½- .55½
l.c.l. ..... gal. .57½- .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l.. gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l. ..... gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l.... gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l. ..... gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l.... gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l. ..... gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l.... gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l. ..... gal. .74½- .76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l. ..... gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l.... gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l. ..... gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns..... lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns..... lb. 8.25 - 9.50
Wormwood, cns..... lb. 5.55 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots... lb. 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots..... lb. 30.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots..... lb. No stocks
Oleostearin, bbls. ..... lb. .07¼- .07⅛
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs. c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —

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More than 80% of all lemon oil used in the U. S. is EXCHANGE Brand! An amazing endorsement! The reasons are simple. Only carefully selected lemons from the groves of sunny California are used to make EXCHANGE Oil of Lemon. This fine fruit, plus skillful processing, gives you lemon oil with superior flavor, consistent aroma and clarity with no cloud or sediment. For complete satisfaction, just specify EXCHANGE Oil of Lemon when you order.

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Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 - 19.43
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 - 21.90
powd., USP cns. lb. 21.65 - 21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.20 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul. lb. .31 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner. lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1930- —
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs. lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls. lb. .55 - .56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .12 - .14
sweet, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs. lb. .24 Nom.
Mexican, bgs., afloat. lb. .15½ Nom.
Portugese, bgs., afloat. lb. .20 Nom.
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .29 - .30
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .35 - .38
Verona, bls. lb. .17 - .18
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .68 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - .70
l.c.l. lb. .67 - .72
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .176 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .140 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .11¼- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .12¼- .14¼
tanks, same basis. lb. .09¾- .11¼
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. .50 - .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
tanks, works. lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works. lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works. lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, 6b. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works. lb. .41¾- —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabain, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP, 5-lb. lots or more. lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered, 5-lb. lots or more. lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works. lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works. lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

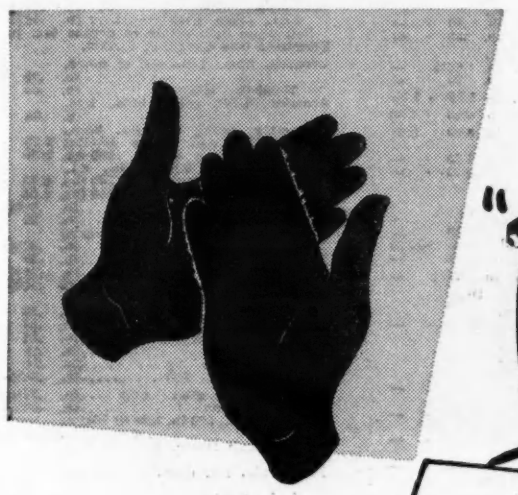
Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more. lb. 5.75 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., African, dms. lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Ceylon, dms. lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots. oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots. oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Spanish, bgs. lb. .42 - .46
Para-anisidin, dms., works. lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 17.50 - 21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss. lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.24 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .51 - —
Methylether, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works. gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots. gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .53 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., rf'y. lb. .053 - —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rf'y. lb. .0745- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0745- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb. lots. lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots. lb. .198 - —
smaller lots. lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 96%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .1385- .1650
t.c.l., works. lb. .1485- .1750
tanks, works. lb. .1200- .1500
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .48½- —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .51½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald. lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works. lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works. lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis. lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., same basis. lb. .28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins. lb. .53 - .59
tech., dms., works. lb. 1.50 - —
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., works. lb. .27 - —
tanks, works. lb. .25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .66
powd., bbls., works. lb. .70 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .61 - —
Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .60 - .61
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over. lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, cls. lb .25 - .29
Peanut meal, 45%, old proc., sacked, mills. ton. 75.00 - 80.00
solvent, same basis. ton. 70.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .10 - .11
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
Pennyroyal herb, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis. lb. .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., works. lb. 34 - .36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3. gal. 19 - .13½
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs. lb. 1.50 - —
red, Carolina, long, bgs. lb. .44 - .45
Gondar, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Japanese hontakas, bgs. lb. .46 - .47
birdseyes, bgs., afloat. lb. .62 - —
Louisiana longs, bgs. lb. .45 Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop. lb. .45 Nom.
Mombasa, bgs. lb. .43 - .44
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .33 - .34

Opium—Petrolatum

Pepper, red, Turkish, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
Uganda, bgs. lb. .36½ Nom.
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .43 - .44
white, bgs. lb. 1.52 - 1.55
Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms. lb. .65 .66
imported, bls. lb. 1.05 Nom.
Pepsin NF, 1:3,000 bulk. lb. 3.75 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works. lb. .11¾ - —
dlvd. E. lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works. lb .10½ - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Petrolatum amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .04¾ .05⅛
t.c.l., dlvd. lb .06½ —
tanks, refy. lb .03½ .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06 .07⅛
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾ —
tanks, refy. lb. .04¾ .05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 .05⅞
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾ —
tanks, refy. lb. .03¾ .04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb .06¾ .07¼
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾ —
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅛ .06
soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅝ .07¾
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾ —
tanks, ref'y. lb. .05⅛ —
snow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅞ .08
t.c.l., dlvd. lb .09¼ —
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅝ .06¼
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05 .05⅞
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06⅝ —
tanks, ref'y. lb. .05⅛ —



LET'S GET DOWN TO "Essentials"

Felton Quality Control starts right back at the prime source. That's why discriminating users consider the Felton Essential Oils listed here always the best dollar values offered.

- ☐ Almond
- ☐ Anise
- ☐ Bay
- ☐ Bergamot
- ☐ Birch
- ☐ Bois de Rose
- ☐ Cananga
- ☐ Cassia
- ☐ Cedarleaf
- ☐ Cedarwood
- ☐ Cherry Laurel
- ☐ Cinnamon
- ☐ Citronella
- ☐ Clove
- ☐ Copaiba
- ☐ Coriander
- ☐ Eucalyptus
- ☐ Geranium
- ☐ Grapefruit
- ☐ Guaiacwood
- ☐ Labdanum
- ☐ Lavandin
- ☐ Lavender
- ☐ Lemon
- ☐ Lemongrass
- ☐ Limes
- ☐ Orange
- ☐ Patchouly
- ☐ Peppermint
- ☐ Petitgrain
- ☐ Pimenta
- ☐ Rosemary
- ☐ Sage
- ☐ Sandalwood
- ☐ Spike
- ☐ Spearmint
- ☐ Thyme
- ☐ Vetivert
- ☐ Wintergreen
- ☐ Ylang Ylang

GET IN TOUCH WITH US NOW FOR LATEST QUOTATIONS!

AROMATICS • PERFUME BASES • ESSENTIAL OILS

FELTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
599 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.

PLANTS: BROOKLYN, N. Y. • LOS ANGELES, CAL. • MONTREAL, QUE. • PARIS, FRANCE
SALES OFFICES: ATLANTA • BOSTON • CHICAGO • DALLAS • PHILADELPHIA
ST. LOUIS • TOLEDO • TORONTO
STOCKS CARRIED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Petroleum, Crude—Raspberries

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.42	- 3.53
Illinois	bbl.	2.63	- 2.77
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.14	- 2.90
Montana	bbl.	2.23	- 2.75
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23	- 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field,	bbl.	3.91	- —
Upper field	bbl.	4.40	- —
Texas, East	bbl.	2.25	- —
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	- 2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	- 2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	- 2.65
West	bbl.	2.10	- 2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	- 2.65
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.85	- —
eastern, tanks, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.00	- —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.04	- —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.95	- —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.92	- —
New York Harbor	bbl.	2.00	- —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.95	- —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.00	- —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.04	- —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.01	- —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.95	- —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.101	- .115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	- .1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.06375	- —
No. 3	gal.	.08	- —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.0975	- —
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.0775	- .0875
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.0725	- .08125
range	gal.	.0875	- —
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.1075	- .1135
No. 2	gal.	.1075	- .1120
No. 3	gal.	.1025	- .1050
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225°F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.183	- .223
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18	- —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.12375
Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.174	- —
East coast, tanks N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175	- —
Boston	gal.	.18	- —
Buffalo	gal.	.185	- —
Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.165	- .17
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	- —
Providence	gal.	.185	- —
Rochester	gal.	.20	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.21	- —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.195	- —
specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif.	gal.	.228	- —
f.o.b. Bordertown, Tex.,	gal.	.24	- —
f.o.b. Houston, Texas,	gal.	.24	- —
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625	—
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.336	- —
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J.	gal.	.37	- —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	- —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	- —
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.134	- .1425
high-solvency, 200-283 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast	gal.	.25½	- —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	- —
49°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	- —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .33
300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks same basis	gal.	.30½	- .51½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles,	gal.	.168	- —
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.174	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.173	- —
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.174	- —
East coast N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.195	- —
Newark	gal.	.185	- —
New York	gal.	.185	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.180	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.21	- —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.173	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	- .15
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	- —
Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	- .17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.21	- —
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.175	- .20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.185	- .202
tanks, works	lb.	.145	- .185
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.155	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.165	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.125	- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs	lb.	4.50	- 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	- 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.19¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
tanks	lb.	.17½	- .18
ret dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	- .18
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, nr yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	- 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	- —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	- —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.54	- —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	- —
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	- 2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	- 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works,	lb.	1.10	- —
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.15	- 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	- 37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib dms., dlvd E	lb.	3.60	- —
less than 250-lb. dms. dlvd. E	lb.	4.00	- —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.40	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.36	- .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.70	- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.55	- 1.95
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	4.03	- 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	- 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works	lb.	2.75	- —
purified, bots., works	lb.	5.12	- —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).			
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	- —
C.P., bots., fib. dms	lb.	17.00	-17.25
tech., fib., dms works	lb.	10.45	- —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works	lb.	.27½	- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports	ton.	45.00	- —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.88	- —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	5.48	- —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	6.48	- —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	7.48	- —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines	short ton.	5.15	- —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31%P_2O_5 minimum, mines	short ton.	5.35	- —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines	short ton	5.70	- —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.			
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., dms.	lb.	.46	- .47
dms.	lb.	.44	- .45
yellow, cns.	lb.	.30	- .37
dms., c.l.	lb.	.26	- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .14
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.15	- .18
tankcars, works	100 lbs.	.11½	- .12½
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	- .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.28	- .29
dms., export	lb.	.33¼	- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .14
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- .18
tankcars, works	lb.	.11½	- .12½
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21½	- —
Phthalic anhydride in bags., ½c. per pound higher.			
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms. works, frt. alld	lb.	.65	- —
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms.,	lb.	5.00	- 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.16	- .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots, oz.		5.25	- —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	5.10	- —
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.28¼	- .28½
Mexican bgs	lb.	.20	- .22
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works	lb.	.0511	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0568	- —
whse.	lb.	.0678	- —
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	2.75	Nom.
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex bots, kilo.		8.00	- 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	2.60	- 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb	5.00	- 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.20	- 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).			
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		9.80	-10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	38.00	-45.20
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.02¼	- .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.02	- —
Linseed, dms	lb.	.06	Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).			
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South	100 lbs.	7.50	- —
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.05	Nom.
Tall, dms., works	lb.	.03¾	- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	90.00	-93.00
Pleurisy root, bls	lb	45	- 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms	lb.	11.00	-11.20
Pokeroot, bls.	lb.	.20	- .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.43	- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45	- —
	lb.	.45	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	- .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.43	- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	- .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.25½	- .38
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.36	- .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.36½	- —
standard, bgs	lb.	.35½	- .36
Polystyrene, crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.34½	- —
standard, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.32½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.33	- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pomegranate root bark, bgs	lb.	.75	- .76
Poppy flowers, bgs	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.16½	- .17
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.13	- .13¼
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	- —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.625	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.125	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.30	- —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	9.40	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.15	- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.25	- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.875	- —
l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	4.65	- —
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.55	- —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.90	- —
l.c.l., same basis, works,	100 lbs.	8.65	- —
Potassium abietate, dms., works	lb.	.25	- .28
Acetate, NF, dms	lb.	.31	- .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.22	- —
powd., dms.	lb.	.24	- —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	- .15½
Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.			
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).			
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more,	lb.	.50	- .52
25-200-lb lots	lb.	.55	- .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.34	- —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.30	- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.16½	- .18
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	- .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	- .11
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb	.10¾	- .11¼
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works	lb.	.13	- .13¾
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.32	- .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.21	- .23
gran., dms	lb.	.15	- .17
powd., dms	lb.	.24	- .26
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.33½	- .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.37½	- .38½
powder, dms	lb.	.40½	- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	- —
less than 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	.57	- —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	- —
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.32	- —
Gluconate, dms	lb.	.75	- .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys.	lb.	2.15	- 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate NF, dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).			
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms.	lb.	.28½	- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.03
Iodide, dms	lb.	2.15	- 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines	unit-ton.	.21	- —
Metabisulphite gran., dms	lb.	.20	- .21
powd., dms.	lb.	.25	- —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.43	- —
Trona, Cal.	unit-ton.	.53	- —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M.	ton.	25.75	- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rms.	lb.	.30	- .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	184.00	- —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse	ton.	261.00	- —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse.	ton.	266.00	- —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.			
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works,	lb.	.22½	- .23½
USP dms., works	lb.	.24¾	- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	- .19
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	- .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works,	lb.	.16½	- .18½
Prussiate, red, kgs	lb.	.60	- .63
yellow, dms., ton lots	lb.	.22½	- —
smaller quantities	lb.	.23	- —
kegs	lb.	.28	- —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.70	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.20	- —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	- 5.65
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	6.25	- 6.65
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	- 5.30
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.85	- —
l.c.l., dms., works,	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
tanks works	100 lbs.	4.50	- —
32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.95	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.45	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.50	- —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.45	- 6.70
l.c.l., 5 dms., works,	100 lbs.	5.95	- 7.85
tanks works	100 lbs.	5.10	- 6.35
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09	- .09½
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.740	- .790
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%	ton.	36.25	- —
NF VII cryst., dms	lb.	.31	- .33
gran., dms.	lb.	.18½	- —
powder, dms.	lb.	.16½	- .17
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)			
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or less	lb.	.87	- .94
tech., works	lb.	.77	- .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	- —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.12¾	- —
1-ton lot or less, works	lb.	.13	- —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO	ton.	16.00	- —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).			
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.39	- .40
Oxalate, bbls., dms	lb.	.85	- .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52½	- .55
Pregnenolone, bots	gm.	.85	- —
Acetate, bots	gm.	.75	- —
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb.	.55	Nom.
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.70	- .75
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb.	.60	- .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, cms., frt. alld	lb.	3.10	- 3.40
Progesterone, UPS, 100 gms., bots.	gm.	1.05	- —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal.	gal.	.04	- —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract	lb.	.60	- —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.125	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.135	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.10½	- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)			
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30	- 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.0845	- .095
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0950	- .1050
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	- .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	- .20¼
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.20½	- .21½
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.17½	- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19¼	- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼	- .22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	- .18½
USP dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.20¼	- .21½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼	- .22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more	kilo.	55.00	- —
smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	-55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs	lb.	.26	- .27
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .20
husks, bgs.	lb.	.52	- .54
Pulsatilla herb, bls	lb.	.52	- .53
Pumice, com. grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03⅝	- .04¼
smaller lots	lb.	.03⅞	- .04⅛
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots	lb.	.06½	- —
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	- —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots	lb.	.02½	- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½	- .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb higher.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.18	- .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works.	lb.	.50	- —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.71½	- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	9.75	-10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	15.75	- —
oleoresin dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms. works	lb.	11.00	-12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal.	2.77	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80	- —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.15	- —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram, bots gram.		.55	- —
Pyrites	long-ton.	No prices.	
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallol, NF	lb.	3.25	- 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton	13.00	-13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	11.00	- —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	11.50	-12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	12.50	- —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	13.50	- —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton	16.75	- —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.			
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, dms., works	lb.	.15	- —
black, dms., works	lb.	.12	- —
mixed, mottled, dms., works,	lb.	.11	- —
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.12	- .15
dense, dms., works	lb.	.12	- .15
transparent, colorless, dms., works	lb.	.25	- —
transparent, colorless, dms., works	lb.	.25	- —
colors, dms., works	lb.	.14	- —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.11	- —
mixed colors, dms., works,	lb.	.11	- —
USP, bots.	lb.	9.50	- —

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.16½	- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¼	- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra	lb.	.12½	- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 31/64	—
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.			
Queen of the meadow root, bgs	lb.	.25	- .26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net)	flask.	203.00	-205.00
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	1.20	- 1.75
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.90	- —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.85	- —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.00	- —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	- —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37½	- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.63½	- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns.	oz.	.47½	- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.47½	- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.61	- —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.55	- —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.42	- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans	oz.	.56	- —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	- —

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.83	- —
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld	lb.	.88	- —
Raspberries, dried, bbls	lb.	1.30	- 1.35

Tri-Sure Closures protect NUODEX quality —and NUODEX customers

NUODEX additives and catalysts are used by many companies in the paint, textile, plastics, petroleum and other industries to introduce important qualities into their own products. These companies know they can rely on Nuodex additives, because Nuodex uses the right ingredients, the right processing and the right *protection:* Tri-Sure* Closures on every drum.

Nuodex Products Co., Inc. is one of the many shippers that have standardized on Tri-Sure Closures for over 15 years. Their experience is time-tested *proof* that *Tri-Sure* protection is the *best* protection for products in drums.

Just as surely as it pays to put quality into your products, it will pay you to safeguard that quality from contamination, leakage and pilferage with Tri-Sure Closures. Give every gallon you ship the security of the Tri-Sure *Flange*, *Plug* and *Seal*. Specify "Tri-Sure Closures" on every drum order.

**The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by 30 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure Flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), Plugs and Seals have been used.*

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
Tri-Sure Products Limited
St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

Tri-Sure
CLOSURES

Red, BON Acid Maroons—Soda Ash

Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls. lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.83 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.68 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.92 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.78 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmines).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, & St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12½- —
Red, iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¾- —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine, toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. lb. 3.60 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.40 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.40 - —
Red, Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30%, bgs, works lb. .0475- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs, works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.65 - —
Watchung-type, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .65 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .75 - .90
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. lb. .38 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms. Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38½
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .45 Nom.
Rosemary flowers, ois lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Portuguese, bls. lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls lb .35 - .40
Rutin, NF, 25 kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo. 27.50 -40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo. 28.50 -40.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo. 30.00 -40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 —

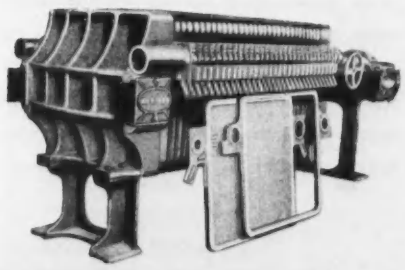
S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .60 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffower, Egyptian, ois lb. .60 - .65
Saffron, Mexican bls lb. .95 - .98
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 21.50 -23.50
Safrol dms lb. .72 - 1.35
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Cyprus, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls lb. .40 - .41
Greek, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Italian, Officinalis, bls lb. .18 - .20
Spanish, stemless, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Syrian, bls lb. .10½- .11
Turkish, bls lb. .11½- .12
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07¾- .08
refined, bgs. lb. .09¼- .09½
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .63 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. .77 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.12½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms lb 09¾ -.17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .42
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls lb. .24 - .24¼
Spanish, bls lb. .14 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb. .32 - .38
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms, frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder bgs, frt alld lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 -14.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls, 5,000 lbs lb .30½ - —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Senega root, bls lb. 1.95 - 2.10
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .17 - .18
sifting, bgs. lb. .15 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .18 - .20
No. 2, bls. lb. .16 - .18
No. 3, bls. lb. .13 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs lb. .17 - .19
Pods, bls. lb. .24 - .25
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. lb. .18½- .23
natural, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .44 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .31 - .33
No. 2, bgs. lb. .28 - .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .26 - .29
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .25 - .27
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77⅜- —
500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots oz. .78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .50 - .60
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.35 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 19.85 -27.35
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls. lb. .22 - .24
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .27 - .29
powd., bbls. lb. .30 - .35
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —

FMC STOCK LIST for SPRING

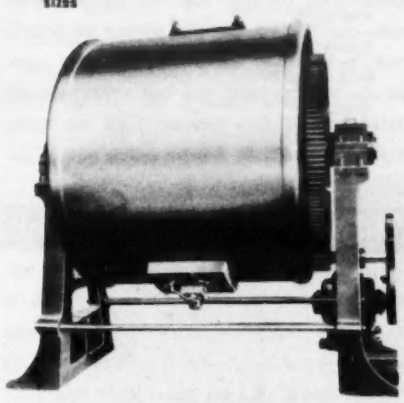
FILTER PRESSES AND FILTERS

3497 S10—Hormann Bronze 12"x12" Press; 14 chamber
F16-176—Ertel Nickeled 12" Dia. Filter Press; 5 Chamber
2720 R1—Ertel Multiple 3-Way Filter Press with 7 square 12" chambers and 7 round disc 12" chambers complete with pump
3673 L4—Shriver 12"x12" Bronze P.&F. 9 chamber Press C1 Del. pump
3673 L12—Perrin Bronze 12"x12" 4 eye, Cl. Del. 7 chamber; with pump
3215—Shriver 18" Recessed C. I. 26 chamber Press; Open Delivery
F16-172—Sperry 18" Nickel Plated 16 chamber Press; 3 eye closed
3673 L10—Shriver 18" Aluminum 10 chamber 4 eye; closed delivery
F16-173—Shriver 24" Rubber Cov. Cast Iron 8 chamber Filter Press
F16-733—Shriver 24" Nickel Plated 14 chamber Filter Press
F16-734—Shriver 24" Aluminum 4 eye 24 chamber Closed Del. Press
3328—Albright Nell Recessed 24" C.I. 40 chamber Filter Press
F16-736—Shriver 30" Aluminum P.&F. 22 chamber Closed Del. Press
3454—Shriver 30" Cast Iron 30 chamber Recessed Press Open Del.
3294 C4—Shriver 36" Rubber Cov. C.I. 34 chamber 2 eyed; Closed Del.
3103—Sperry 36" C.I. Type 41 P.&F. 34 chamber Press; 2 eye Cl. Del.
F6-175—Shriver 36" C.I.P.&F. 48 chamber Open Del. Filter Press
3327—Large Lot of Filter Press Skeletons and Frames; all sizes
3168—Sweetland Oliver Pressure Filter No. 2 12 leaves; 2" centers
2535—Sweetland Filter No. 7; 41 Copper Leaves on 2" centers
F14-731—Sweetland No. 10; 18 leaves on 3" Centers
F14-737—Sweetland No. 12 Filter; 72 Copper leaves; on 2" centers
F14-166—Vallez Nickeled Filter No. 49; 41 leaves on 4" centers
3317—Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filter; 4'x4'; Stainless Screens
F15-190—Stainless Rot. Vac. Filter 3'x1' with accessories
F15-191—Oliver Monel Vac. Filter 3'x1' with accessories
F15-169—Oliver Dorrco Cont. Rot. Vac. Filter 4'x1' accessories
F15-170—Feinc Rot. Vac. String Type Filter 4'6"x6'; S/S. and Alum.
F15-192—Oliver Rot. Vac. Filter 3'x4' with Repulper and accessories
2729—Oliver Dorrco Rot. Vac. Filter 6'x3' with nickel parts
F15-200—Oliver Pressure Pre-Coat Filter 5'3"x8'; 130 sq. ft. lined with Type 316 Stainless
F15-201—Oliver Dorrco Type Ve. Filter; 8'x3'; monel screen; 3 HP
F15-202—Oliver Continuous Filter 8'x6'; steel construction with Stainless accessories; variable speed drive
F15-203—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filter 8'x14'; 350 sq. ft. accessories
F15-193—Stainless Lined 5'3"x8' Oliver Cont. Vac. Filter Complete
3515—Eimco 8'x8' Rotary Vac. Filter with Pump and accessories
3256 P2—Sparkler Model DC41A Iron Filter with Pump and Motor
3659 R5—Alsop Stainless 12" Filter 1800 sq. ft. filter area
F16-735—Sparkler 14S 4 S/S Portable Filter; 4 plates 14" dia.
F16-165—Sparkler 33" Double Unit 12 plates each with Scavenger
F16-168—Sparkler 33 D17 Hor. Plate Filter 5000 GPH
2104—Leval Stone Filter Model SM 750GPH acid resistant
3294 C7—Industrial Vertical Filter; 35"x44"; 17 Vertical screens



BALL and PEBBLE MILLS

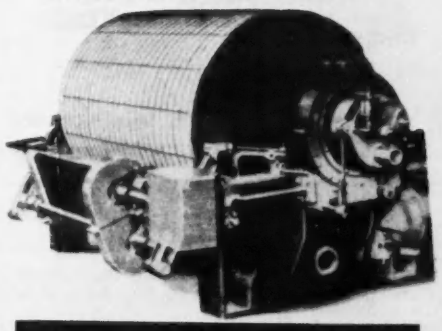
M3-25—Patterson Steel Ball Mill Type D; 2'x3'; 7½ HP motor, balls, etc.
M3-26—Abbe Steel Ball Mill; 2'6"x3'6"; 7½ HP with steel balls
M3-27—Moore Jacketed Ball Mill; 4'x5'; 15 HP XPL Gearhead motor
3443—International 8'x8' Porc. Lnd. Pebble Mills; 50 HP Gearmotors
M14-28—Patterson Buhr lined Pebble Mill; 2'6"x3'6"; direct drive
M14-29—Patterson Porc. Lined Pebble Mill; 3'6"x4'; direct drive
3564—Abbe 50 gal. Porc. Lined Pebble Mill; 20"x30"
M14-195—Abbe Buhr Lined Pebble Mill; 32'x36"; 2 HP motor
3403—Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 54"x60"; arr. direct drive
3673—Large Stock of Jar Mills; single or multiple; all sizes



M14-200—Szegvari No. 100 Attritor; complete with 7½ HP motor
M14-201 — Patterson Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill; 30"x42"
M14-197—HK Porter Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill; 5'x6"; 25 HP motor
M14-196 — Patterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mill; 6'x10'; 10 HP
M8—Hardinge Conical Ball Mills from 22"x6' to 4'x10'; motorized

PACKAGING EQUIPMENT

3513 19—Capem Automatic Single Spindle Capper Model SIF
3387—Resina Double Head Automatic Screw Capper; 120 RPM
SPECIAL:—Triangle Electri-Packer 4 Station Model 44 Automatic
3041 C1—Stokes & Smith Model G1 Universal Fillers with Vacuum Pack
2246—Stokes & Smith 2 Station Model 7511 Auger Filler
3492—Triangle Model U Semi Automatic Auger Type Filler
1100 N2—Richardson Automatic Apron Feed Scale Model J
SPECIAL:—Standard Knapp Aut. Gluers and Sealers; Case Packers, Case Printers; Automatic Labelers in stock.
SPECIAL:—Filling Equipment for all types of Materials and Containers, late type machines made by standard old line manufacturers rebuilt and re-adapted to your particular requirements.

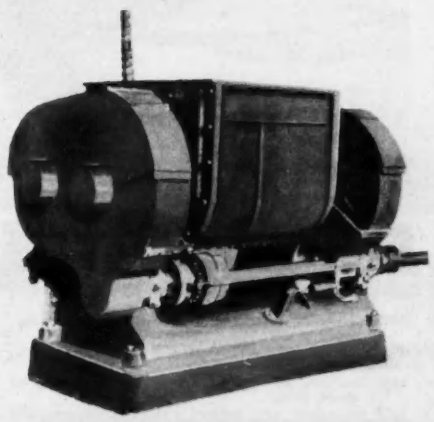


COLLOID MILLS (Homogenizers, Viscolizers, etc.)

1699—U.S. L2 S/S 3¼" Colloid Mill with two 3 HP motors
3272 L1—Premier L15 Colloid Mill; 15"; with 30 HP AC motor
3397—Eppenbach Model QV8 with 5 HP A.C. Motor
H2-181—Premier Type U3 Mill with 10" Stellite Rotor; 30 HP
H2-180—Premier 15" Ni-Resist Colloid Mill; with 75 HP motor
H2-190—Cherry Burrell S/S Homogenizer 1800 GPM; 25 HP motor
H2-191—Premier U4 Paste Type 8" Mill; with 10 HP motor
H2-192—Eppembach Stainless Homo Mixer with 7½" HP EXPL motor
H2-193—Premier Type U3 S/S 3" Collod Mill 7½ HP motor
H2-194—Case S/S Emulsifier-Homogenizer; 350 GPM; 10 HP motor
H2-195—Moorhouse Speedoline Colloid Mill Model MP; 8"; 3 HP

STILLS and COLUMNS

3476—Copper Jacketed Still Pot; 28"x25" with condenser
3659 R3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Column; 27½"x36'; 60 plate
3564—Copper Bubble Cap Column; 18"x12'; 24 plate
C13-140—Stokes 1000 Gal. Copper Bubble Cap Column; 36"x18'
C14-141—Stainless Packed Column; 24"x14' insulated
C14-150—Steel Absorption Column; 12"x10'; 20 cu. ft. raschig rings
C14-151—Solvent Recovery Absorber; 8'x28' with accessories
C14-152—Steel Scrubber Column; 36"x20'; domed heads
C14-153—Gas Saturating Tower; 8'x36'6"; 5 PSI
C15-154—Fractionating Tower in 2 sections; 24" x 51'; 230 cu. ft. raschig rings
3585—Stainless Flash Tank 8'x6' Type 316 S/S; with S/S Tube Bundle
2755—Steel Still; 54"x96" with steel receiver 54"x96"
C14-136—HCL Absorber; 15"x16'6" high with accessories
C14-137—Stainless Steel High Pressure Scrubber; 12" x4'
2018—Monel Water Distillation Apparatus compression type; 22"x67"
9908 H2—Copper Jacketed Vacuum Still; 38½"x42"
9908 H3—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Vacuum Still; 40"x60"
E13-161—Harris Stainless Vac. Still with S/S coils; 6'x30'9" with accessories
E13-162—Nickel Clad Evaporating Still; 6'6"x10'
3470—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 sections; 8½"x19' high



MIXERS (Heavy Duty Dough and Mass Mixers)

3293 E5—J.H. Day S/S 5 gal. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer; Vacuum Cover
3566—Baker Perkins S/S Double Sigma Arms; 12"x 6¼"x10"; 2HP XPL
3166—J.H. Day 20 Gal. Jacketed Mixer; cored masticator arms; 5 HP
2949—Ross No. 2 Double Arm Mixer; 16"x12"x16" with 3 HP motor
M26-214—J.H. Day Mogul 5 Gal. Jktd. Mixer; Vacuum Cover; 7½ HP motor
3533 E 3—J.H. Day No. 2; Jktd. 20 Gal. Double Arm Mixer; 20¾"x16"x16"
M25-212—J.H. Day Cincinattus No. 4 Sigma Arm Mixer; 50 Gal.
M26-213—J.H. Day Jktd. Hor. Mixer; 30"x35"x68" with 5 HP PL motor
2109—J.H. Day Jkt. Ribbon Mixer; 175 Gal. 28"x26"x70"
2337—W. & P. Type Jktd. Double Arm 100 gal. Mixers geared both ends
3677 D1—Baker Perkins Size 17 Class BB Type VII Shredding type Jacketed Mixers; double sigma arms; geared both ends; 43½"x53"x44"
M13-192—Simpson 24" Laboratory Size Mix Muller
3668 S2—Lancaster Mix Muller No. 3 with Skip Hoist
3427—Lancaster Model EAG4 Mix Muller complete with all accessories
M13-191—Simpson 6' Mix Muller No. 2 with 25 HP motor and accessories
M13-195—Simpson Mixer No. 1 48"x18" with 27"x5" Muller; 7½ HP
2986 K6—Savage 200 lb. Marshmallow Beaters
2682—J.H. Day Jacketed Egg Clipper Mixer; 20"x22"x 28"
R1-225—Farrell-Birmingham Banbury Mixer 1A with 100/150 HP motor
R1-226—Farrell Birmingham Banbury Mixer No. 3 newly rebuilt
R1-224—Farrell Birmingham Banbury Mixer No. 11; 600/450 HP motor

EVAPORATORS

1000 C102—Goslin Birmingham Steel Sextuple Effect, 58,200 sq. ft.
3274—Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Evaporator; film type
3475—Zaremba Single Cast Iron Evaporator; 130 sq. ft. Copper tubes

EVAPORATORS (Cont'd)

2895—Devine Single Cast Iron Calandria type; 28"x8'
3515—Acme 1600 Gal. Copper 6'x10', coils, barometric condenser, etc.
3557—Croll Reynolds Vac. Evaporator; 30"x5' MONEL with accessories
3670—Copper Vac. Evaporator; 66"x73" coils, heat exchanger
487—Zahm & Nagel Continuous Evaporator; 2500 lbs. per hour
E12-161—Buffalovak Double Effect Evap. C.I. with copper steam chest, Barometric Condenser etc. 75 and 100 sq. ft. each
E12-162—Stainless Evaporator 6' dia. 285 sq. ft. coils; Jktd. Bottom
3497 S7—Jacketed Crystallizing Evaporators; 24" x 21" x 12' long
E12-175—Bowen Spray Dryer with Stainless Clad Conical Chamber 12' Diameter x 28' High overall complete; 700 lbs. per hr.

DRYERS (Atmospheric)

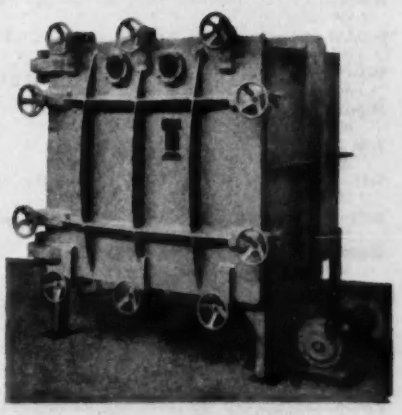
3053 S1—P.&S. Continuous Apron Dryer; 12 Section; 43'6" L. x 7'4" W. x 14'6" H.
3668 S1—P.&S. Apron Dryer; 13 unit; 8' W. x 78' L. complete with accessories
D8-147—P.&S. Apron Dryer; 12 Section; 5 Pass S/S belt; 7'4" W. x 36' L.
D8-160—Jeffery Vibratory Cooler 57"x10' Model H1; 5 amp power
D11-161—Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Dryer 5'x26' with accessories
D8-162—Jeffery Vibrator S/S Dryer 57" x 10' with unit heater, finned coils, fan and other accessories

DRYERS (Rotary)

3168—Louisville Monel Counter Current Atmospheric Dryer; 38"x16'
D11-155—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers 5'x28' to 6'x50'
D11-154—Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryers up to 6'x40'
D11-158—Huhn Direct Fired Rot. Dryer; 3'x12' with accessories
D11-159—Hersey Monel Direct Fired Rot. Dryer 13'x24' with accessories
3506—Horizontal Steel Rot. Dryer or Cooker; Vac. Jkt. Agt. 4'x7'7½"
3382—Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 52"x102" with agitator and 10 HP motor
D6-147—Stokes No. 59AA. Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 24" x72" with accessories
D6-144—Stokes 59B Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 40" x 15' long with accessories
D6-163—Buflovak S/S Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 50" x 20' with Dust Collector and Speed Reducer

DRYERS (Drum)

1300 McA—Struthers Wells S/S Drum Dryers 5' x 10' with accessories
3026—Buffalo Rot. Vac. Drum Dryer; chrome plated 5'x12' complete
3414—Rotary Drum Dryer in NICKEL; 48"x46"
3316—Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28" x 60"
D9-150—Buffalo Double Drum Dryers; 32" x 100"; 42" x 120" and 60"x120"
D9-151—Buffalo Twin Drum Dryers; 32"x72" and 32"x 92"



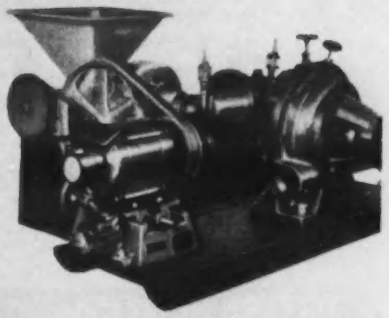
DRYERS (Shelf or Tray Type)

3501E3—Devine 20 Shelf Vacuum Chamber Dryer 40"x 42" complete with Condenser, Receiver, Vacuum Pump, etc.
3654 N1-2—Buffalo 11 and 12 Shelf Vac. Dryers; 42"x42"
3673 L4—Buffalo 3 Shelf Vacuum Chamber Dryer; 40"x42"
D15-812—Devine 10 Shelf Vac. Chamber Dryer; 50"x 62"x76"
D15-809—Stokes No. 138 Vac. Chamber Dryer; 6 shelf 23"x34"
D15-811—Devine Vac. Chamber Dryer; 5 shelves 40"x42"
D15-810—Devine Vac. Chamber Dryer; 16 shelf; 36"x 36"; Condenser
3289—Stokes 16 shelf Steam Heated Dryer; 3'x3'; 6'10" high
3484 A15—Anets 20 Shelf Humidifier; 18"x26"x3¼" spacing
2626—Freas Vacuum Electric Oven; 9¼"x18"
3681—Despatch Electric Oven 500 degrees F; 48" 30"x40"; 7 shelf

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 HUDSON STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

FMC RENTAL-PURCHASE PLAN ON REBUILT EQUIPMENT

MIKRO PULVERIZERS



HAMMERMILLS, CRUSHERS, GRINDERS, PULVERIZERS

3655 W1—Bantam Mikro Pulverizers; SH screw Feed; motorized
3655 W2—Gruendler Supermaster No. 1 Hammer Mill; 15 HP
3331—Mikro No. 2 TH screw feed with Pre-Breaker
3324 E2—Mikro No. 4 F Pulverizer; 15"x24"
McA1501—Mikro No. 2 Type SCB chamber 7"x11½"; arr. for motor drive
M10-201—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminutator or with 7½ HP motor
M10-202—Fitzpatrick Model K Comminutator with 15 HP motor
M10-203—Fitzpatrick Model J—Comminutator with 1½ HP
M10-204—Reitz RD 12 Stainless Disintegrator with 30 HP
M10-200—Reitz RD 18 Stainless Disintegrator with 75 HP
3293 N1—Raymond Imp Mill 9"x18" with accessories
2383—Raymond Model No. 00 Aut. Pulverizer with accessories
1001 N1—Williams Model NF Hammer Mill; 25"x14"; requires 60 HP
3429 A7—Williams Hammer Mill 36"x18"; requires 60 HP
3429 A-5-6—Williams Hammer Mill No. 4 18"x48" requires 60 HP
M10-189—Williams Hammer Mill No. 40 Pulverizer 200 HP fan cooled
3429 A8—Gruendler Pulverizer 12"x48" requires 150 HP motor
3192 A1—Gruendler Pulverizer No. 3 chamber 8"x16"
3429 A9—Gump Bar Nun No. 40 Hammer Mill; 12"x40"; requires 60 HP
3545—Jay Bee Model A4 chamber 12"x18" with 25 HP motor
M10-188—Jay Bee Shredder Model HM requires 100 HP motor
M10-183—Jeffrey Swing Hammer Mill Type E 42"x36" for 100 HP motor
M10-191—Stedman Type EX 20"x12" Swing Hammer Mill; 40 HP motor
M10-190—Riley Duplex Attritor requires 250 H.P. motor
3168 D2—Sturtevant Jaw Crusher 8"x10"; rated 10 Ton ore per hour
3447—Sprout Waldron Saw Tooth Crusher No. 10; 16"x16"; requires 15 HP
3277—Robinson 28" Double Runner Attrition Mill; two 10 HP motors
3529W—Bauer 24" Double Runner Attrition Mill with two 20 HP motors

MISCELLANEOUS

2879—Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger Shells with closed heads; 24½"x72"
P3-150—Lee S/S 100 Gal. Percolator 20 PSI; Brand New never used
2579—Devine Surface Condenser and Receiver; 160 sq. ft.
1000 C6—Wheeler Hor. Surface Condensers; 4000 sq. ft. CI shell; copper tubes
E16-250—Andersen Super Duo Expeller triple tempering apparatus
1000/NCL—French Oil Mill Hydraulic Presses; Ram 6"; Travel 38"; Daylight 5'
P9-152—Jackson Church "Zenith" Pulp Press ZMI; Stainless with 5 HP
P9-151—Louisville Dewatering Press in Stainless Steel
2755 R25—French Oil Mill 2 Post Curb Press; 24"x36"; 450 Ton
3668 S3—Chambers Bros. De-Aerating Extruder No. 5
3673 L1—American Sterilizer; 32"x48"; quick opening door
R5-100—American Sterilizer; 36"x42"x84" double quick opening doors
2662—General Electric 375 KVA Turbo Generator with 2 stage Turbine

AUTOCLAVES (includes Vulcanizers, Sterilizers, Retorts, etc.)

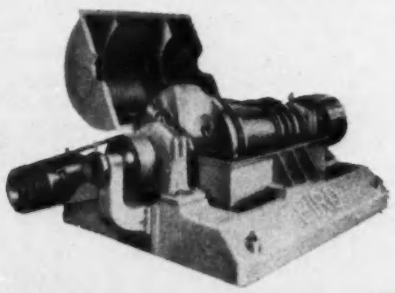
3549—Stainless Jacketed Autoclave; 10"x15"; 3000 PSI; Agitated
3259G3—Steel Hor. Autoclaves with tracks; 66" dia. x 14'7" long
3598—2600 Gal. Steel Jktd. Agitated Pressure Vessel; 8'x7'
R4-302—Horizontal Steel Autoclave; 5'x16'; Jacketed; Agitated
V4-303—Horizontal Steel Autoclave; 52" dia. x 12'; with tracks
V4-304—Adamson Autoclave; 6'x19'; with inner tracks
V4-262—Biggs Vulcanizer; ASME code; 6'x14'; quick open door
R4-226—HI Pressure Steel Autoclave; 300 PSI; 6'x21'; Jktd. Agtd.
V4-260—Steel Autoclave; 5'x26'; coil heated; tracks, pump, receiver
R4-301—Globe Rotary Kier; 14' Diameter with 15 HP motor
V4-305—Horizontal Heavy Steel Pressure Autoclave; 7'x36'; quick open doors
R4-251—Struthers Wells Jacketed Steel Rotary Autoclave or Digester 100 PSI-ASME;9'6"x12'; with 7½ HP motor
R4-306—Devine Steel Jacketed Rotary Autoclave or Carbonstor S/S clad; 150 PSI-ASME; 6'x8'6"

MULLER TYPE MIXERS

CENTRIFUGALS (Suspended Type)

3497 S1—Tolhurst 26" Suspended; Steel Extractor; plow discharge
3497 S3—Tolhurst 40" Everdur Basket; Plow discharge; 2 speed motor
3615 G1—Tolhurst 48" Overdriven; perforated Basket; Rubber cov. 10 HP
1152 Mc—Bird 48" Rubber Cov. Extractor; with 40 HP 2 speed Motor
1152 Mcl—Bird 12" Rubber Lined Centrifuge with extra imperforate Basket
C4-139—A.T.&M.S/S Susp. Centrifugal 12"x6"; with ½ HP motor
C5-150—Fletcher S/S Susp. Centrifugal; 32"x19"; unloader; 2 speeds
C4-138—Fletcher Whirlwind S/S Centrifugal; 40"; 2 speed 7½ HP
C5-136—Fletcher 40" Steel Solid Bowl Centrifugal; 20 HP motor
C5-137—Bird S/S 48" Suspended; Bottom Discharge; 15 HP motor
C5-151—Tolhurst 40" S/S Type 316 Perforated Basket, with S/S Plow; direct driven 2 speed motor 10/5 HP

BIRD CENTRIFUGALS



CENTRIFUGALS (Continuous)

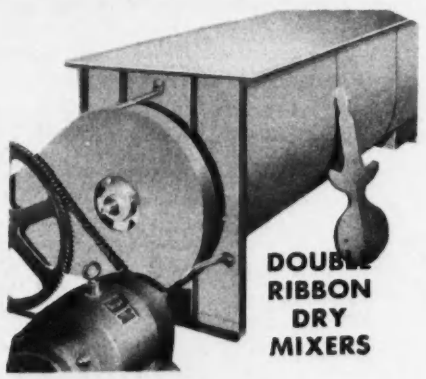
C7-127—Bird Rubber and Hastelloy Solid Bowl; 40"x60"
C7-128—CME Stainless Solid Bowl Conical; 21"x36"
C7-129—Bird Rubber and S/S 36"x50" continuous
C7-130—Bird Solid Bowl Steel; 36"x72"
C7-131—Baker Perkins Termeer HS 1600 with 40 HP
C6-125—Sharples Nozziejector Type DM204; 7½ HP 4800 RPM
C6-123— DeLaval Stainless Multimatic Separator 48" dia.
C7-133—Sharples S/S Super D-Canter Continuous Centrifuge
C7-146—Sharples S/S Super D-Canter PY14 Vapor Tite
C7-147—Bird 18"x28" S/S and Hastelloy motorized
C7-132—Laughlin Continuous Centrifuge; 30"x17"
C5-151—Tolhurst 40" S/S Type 316 Perforated Basket, with S/S Plow; direct driven 2 speed motor 10/5 HP

KETTLES

3340—Brand NEW Stainless Steel Kettles good for 100# always in New York stock; sizes up to 500 gal. immediately
3496—Stainless Clad 30 gal. steam jacketed Kettles; 40#
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Kettle; Jktd. Agtd.; 4'x5'
K7-151—Stainless 175 Gal. Cooling Kettle Jktd. 36"x 46"; 2 way Agitator
3662 D1—Creamery Pkg. Stainless Jacketed Pasteurizing Kettle; 40"x29"
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle 47"x 67"
3444—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. 350 Gal. Kettle 54"x 36"; agitated
3597—Special Lot of Copper Jacketed Kettles from 10 gal. to 250 gal.
3673 L5—250 Gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated (scraper type) Kettle
K3-150—Dopp 150 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed Kettle; 47½"x29¾"
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettles
3939—New Buflovak 500 Gal. Steel Jktd. & Agitd. Kettle; 4'x5'2"
K7-152—300 Gal. Cast Iron Gusion Pot; agitated; direct fired
3218—5200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Top Kettle; 9'6"x9'10½"
3247—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles from 25 gal. to 250 gal.

MIXERS (Powders and Granulars)

3499—New steel double ribbon Mixers in sizes from 24 cu. ft. to 215 cu. ft.
3333—Sprout Waldron Mixers; 283 cu. ft. 5' dia. x 10' long; center discharge
2538—Wolf Powder Mixer; 24"x32"x94" motorized with 5 HP motor
3102—J. H. Day Ribbon Mixer; size 3'x8'9" with top sifter
3427 P5—Marquette Paddle Mixer; 24"x12' long
3537—J.H. Day Extra Heavy Jumbo Mixer; 44"x78" motorized
3505—Robinson Stainless Mixer; 8"x24"x28" with Sifter; 2 HP motor
M29-219—Robinson Stainless Mixer; 54"x12'; 7000 lbs. 30 HP motor
3302—Stainless Tumbling Type Mixer; 5'x5' with 3 HP motor
M26-208—Steel Jacketed Double Ribbon Mixer; 13"x20" x8'; 7½ HP motor
M29-209—FMC Double Ribbon Mixer; 3'x3'x8' with 10 HP motor



DOUBLE RIBBON DRY MIXERS

M29-207—Essenmueller 4000 lb. Mixer; 4'x12' with 25 HP motor
M29-211—5000 lb. Steel Mixer; 36"x42"x12' with 20 HP motor
M29-206—Patterson Conical Blender; 135 cu. ft. with 15 HP motor
3529—Munson Rotary Batch Mixer 40 cu. ft.; 5' diameter
M29-112—Ransome Rotary Drum Mixer; 9'x11'6" arr. for motor drive
3314—Broughton Double Shaft Paddle Mixer; 41"x43"
M29-205—Sturdevant 2000 lb. Dry Mixer No. 3; 52 cu. ft. capacity

LABELLERS

Always in stock a complete selection of Automatic and Semi-Automatic Labellers for spot or wrap around labelling. Submit samples of container and labels for immediate quotation.

SIFTERS — SCREENS

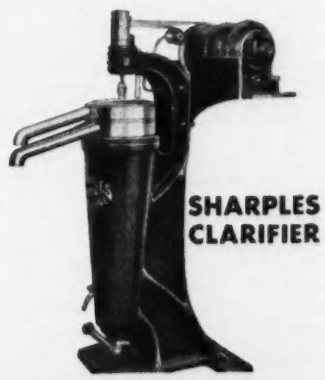
S5-250—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifter; 20"x48"; single deck; motorized
S5-251—Rotex Sifter 30"x80"; 3 deck; 4 outlets; 1½ HP XPL motor
3670-C3—Rotex Sifter; 2 deck; 3 separation; 40"x"56
S5-252—Patterson GyroCentric No. 300; 20"x84" S/S; 3 HP motor
3515—Southway S/S Shaker Screen; 40"x90" with 1 HP motor

SIFTERS—SCREENS (Cont'd)

10008-7—Sprout Waldron Gyratory Screen 40"x72" with 7½ HP motor
S5-253—Gump Bar-Nun Sifter; 32"x60" motorized
S5-254—Selectro S/S Screen 18"x48" single deck
S5-255—Selectro S/S Screen double deck 24"x72"
S5-240—Selectro 18"x60" Steel 2 deck Screen V drive
S5-237—Simplicity Vibrating Screen 3'x10' single deck
S5-238—Bonded Scale Double Deck Oscillating Screen; 4'x12'; V belt
S5-244—Tyler Hummer Screen; 3'x5' with converter, exciter and motor
3484 A33—Sutton Steele Separator Model B 100 with 5 HP motor

REACTORS

3424 K4—Stainless Reactor; oil heated agitated; 24"x48"
3561—Stainless Jktd. Agitated; 18"x24" with condenser
3417—Stainless Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 24"x40"
3549—Stainless Jktd. Autoclave; 3000 PSI; Agitated; 10"x15"
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 16"x28"
3544—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 4'x4'; 75 PSI
3320—Stainless 250 Gal. Agitated Reactor; 36"x50"
3424 K2—Monel 250 Gal. Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; with Condenser and Accessories
3670—Steel Reactor 4'x4' heated with copper coil unit
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Reactor 4'x5' Jacketed and Agitated
3168—Stainless 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 8' dia. x 30" straight side
3168 D7—Doppioy Jacketed Reactor; 40"x8' high
3390—Buffalo 500 Gal. New Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; 4'x5'2" motorized
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed, Agitated Reactor; 47"x67"
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 80"x67"
R4-230—Stainless 600 Gal. Reactor with Reflux Condenser; 5 HP agitator
3327—Copper Steam Jktd. Vacuum Reactor; 650 gal. 54"x7'
3113 E2—Copper Vacuum Pan; coil heated; 2000 Gal. 7' diameter
R4-227—Cast Iron 1000 Gal. Nitre Pot; 6'x8'; agitated 5 HP motor
3598—Steel 2600 Gal. Jktd. Agt. Reactor; 8'x7'
R4-231—Stainless Reactor; 2800 Gal. 7'6" dia. 125PSI internal
R4-229—Steel Reactor; 3000 Gal. 10'5"x4'10"; Jacketed; Agitated
R4-225—Steel Reactor; 3500 Gal. 6'x16'x6"; Jacketed; Agitated
2755—Steel Reactor; 54"x96" with steel receiver, same size



SHARPLES CLARIFIER

CENTRIFUGALS (Batch Type)

2945 M4—Tolhurst 40" Overdriven; self balancing with Copper Basket, perforated; 7½ HP motor
C4-121—A.T.&M. type 316 S/S Vacuum & Pressure Hoods, 60"; link suspended; 15 HP 2 speed motor
3240 M3—Sharples Supercentrifuge M84-21-IJY S/S; 3 HP
3269—Sharples DeWaxing Centrifuge; Type DM202-23C
C6-124—Sharples No. 16 S/S Supercentrifuge Clarifier 2 HP
C6-126—DeLeval Yeast Separator Type OVK5 with 7½ HP motor
2496—Sharples Vapor Tite Supercentrifuge M61-21-18-2B; 3 HP
3564—Sharples Steel Clarifier Model M4 PIE with 2 HP motor
C6-142—Sharples No. 16 Aluminum Vaporseal Supercentrifuge
C6-143—DeLeval S/S Model 166 Clarifier Type Centrifuge

FRED R. FIRSTENBERG
President

FMC FIRST MACHINERY CORP. FMC

157 HUDSON STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

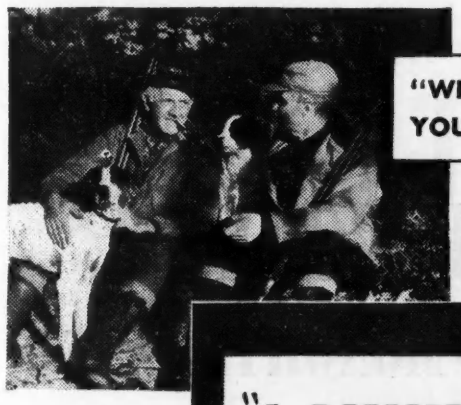
Soda Caustic—Sodium Silicate, Liquid, 40°

Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points ...100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50%, rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis .100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda lime, USP, dms ..... lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms ..... lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .08½- .16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works..lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works .lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works. lb. 1.30 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd, E...lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works .....lb. .13¾- .14¼
Arsenite dms. c.l., works ...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms works .....lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works .....gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.21.00 - —
10 kilo lots.....kilo.21.35 - —
5 kilo lots.....kilo.21.75 - —
1 kilo lots .....kilo.22.00 - —
500 gram lots, bots .....kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .44½- .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11¼- .12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 3.85
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite, anhyd., bgs.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jrs.....lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt), USP, dms. .....lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech. dms., works .lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .13 - .13¾
Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran. dms .....lb. .22½- .29½
USP XIV, gran., dms.....lb. .28 - .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98% dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .168 - —
over 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .178 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms ..... lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1140- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .1125- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1165- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs 8.15 - 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms..... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs.....lb. .35 - —
refined technical, dms.....lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l lb. 1.67 - 1.69
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls .....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
smaller lots, dlvd .....lb. 1.66 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphyhydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, tin lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.00 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys. works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16¼- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse..... ton.124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —

Sodium, metallic, tanks, works..lb. .18 - —
bricks, bbls., works.....lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld..... lb. .82 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.45
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works....lb. .90 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls ..... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .1040- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Para-animosalicylate, dms, 1,000-lb lots, frt, adjusted..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. 3.80 - 4.25

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26 - 28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25 - 27
Pentachloropnenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd. dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .14 - —

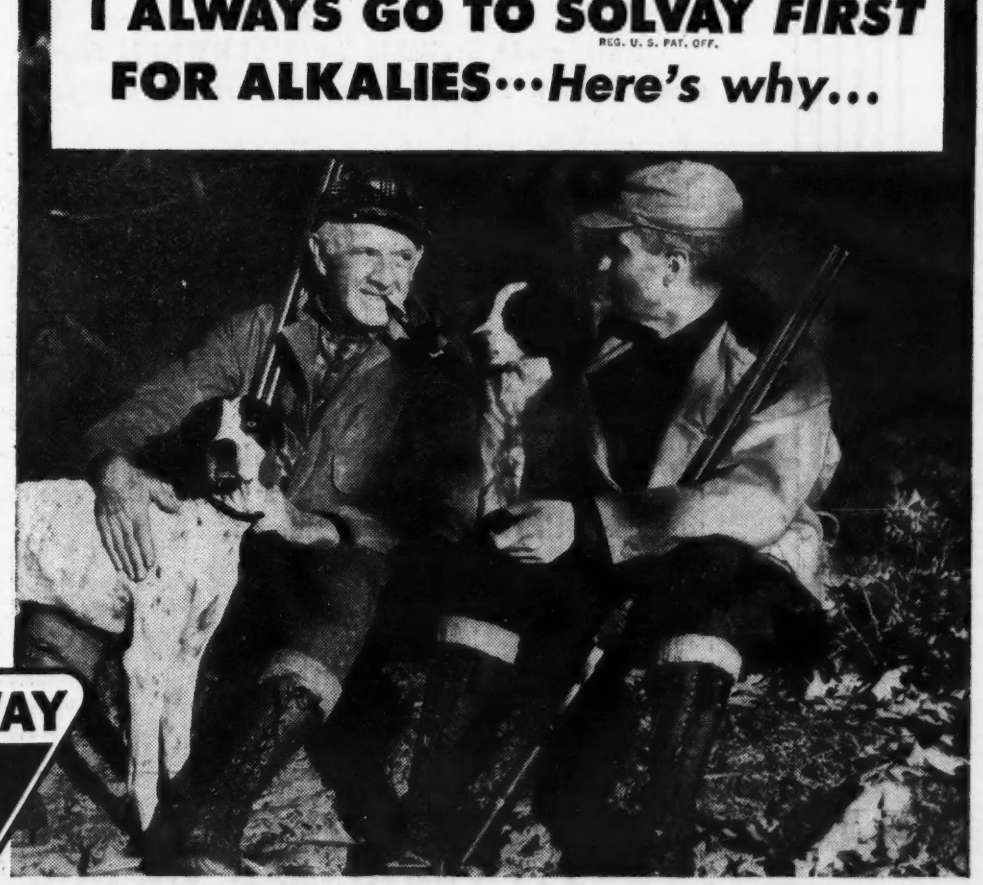
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb lots. works lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E of Miss. R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La. and Miss. south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla., also Me. N H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia and St Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo (except St Louis) Neb., E of 98° N C. S. C., Tenn and Tex N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss No of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96° Kan. Neb W of 96°; N D. Okla., S. D., Tex. W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz. Colo., Idaho Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo. and El Paso Tex
bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.45 —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works .100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 5.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.00
tanks, works .... 100 lbs. .90 - .95



"WHERE DO YOU GET YOUR ALKALIES, JIM?

"I ALWAYS GO TO SOLVAY *FIRST* FOR ALKALIES...*Here's why...*

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



SOLVAY

Soda Ash
Caustic Soda
Caustic Potash
Chlorine
Potassium Carbonate
Calcium Chloride
Sodium Bicarbonate
Specialty Cleansers
Sodium Nitrite
Monochlorobenzene
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Ammonium Chloride
Sesquicarbonate of Soda

...First off, I've found that Solvay always takes care of its customers—in good times and bad! I know I can really depend on Solvay in a pinch.

I also like the treatment I get from the sales staff—always courteous and helpful. And it's convenient doing business with Solvay because one of their sales offices is located near me.

In addition, I feel that when I buy alkalies, I might as well get the "extras" that Solvay offers ...like the Solvay Technical Bulletins that give you the kind of information no other technical bulletins have. Same with the Solvay Technical Service staff, a group that operates on an industry-wise basis, with men who are experts in individual industries.

Then Solvay has over 200 local stock points that practically cover the country, and three centrally located plants. This makes for better delivery service.

And, of course, I know I get dependable quality and uniformity when I order from America's oldest and largest producer. That's why I always go to *Solvay first* for alkalies.

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit
Houston • New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh
St. Louis • Syracuse

Sodium Silicate, Liquid, 40°—Sulphur, Monochloride

Sodium silicate, liquid, 47°, turbid., 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.90
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.55
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.55
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works ..lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.85
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works.....ton.52.50 -55.00
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .075 - .075
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .660 - .716
Stearate tech., dms., works... lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works..... lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms..lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms..... lb. .27½- .18
gran., fib. dms ..... lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¼- —

Sodium sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 2.23 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l...lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works..ton..110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works .....lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls..lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .10¼- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works .....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E..lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E..lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E..lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.30
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E..lb. 2.90 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
•high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F., flash tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .31 - —
Bayonne ..... gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works.. lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39

Sorbitol, solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works...lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works...lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton.66.50 -67.50
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .23¼- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .0605- —
20,000 lbs., same basis...lb. .0620- —
smaller lots same basis..lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Squill red fortified pcwd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread edible, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y..100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.32 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0735- —
l.c.l., spot.....lb. .09½- .10¼
Rice, l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. .....lb. .0755- .0780
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms..lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Stoneroot bls .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. .90 - 2.05
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, gram. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, 92%, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works.....lb. .10¼- .11
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms .....lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works lb 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots .... oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, biologically tested, bgs..lb. 3.25 - —
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs .... oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs..oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .21 - —
Stryrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms .....lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms .....lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms..lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms .....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms..lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, dms.....lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms..... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms. .....lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls. mines .....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -30.50
f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 -30.50
domestic and Canada, export..long ton.22.50 -30.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
93-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines ...100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.43 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .03½- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works ...lb. .0535- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - .26
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
washed, NF, bot.....lb. .11 - —

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TETRAHYDRATE • MONOHYDRATE

Now made available by CALDWELL from warehouse stocks in New York, Detroit and Portland, Oregon.

SODIUM PERBORATE, TETRAHYDRATE, is recommended as a bleach for household and industrial purposes. It is also used as a chemical reagent, catalyst, and oxidant in rubber and plastics.

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P.O. BOX 2597 · 12005 N. BURGARD AVE. · UNIVERSITY 0619

Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton 120.00 - —
ground, same basis ton 120.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Balto. unit-ton .86 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton .86 - .89
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton .91 - —
Sweet basil, California, bgs. lb 1.05 Nom.
imported, bgs. lb 1.35 - —

T

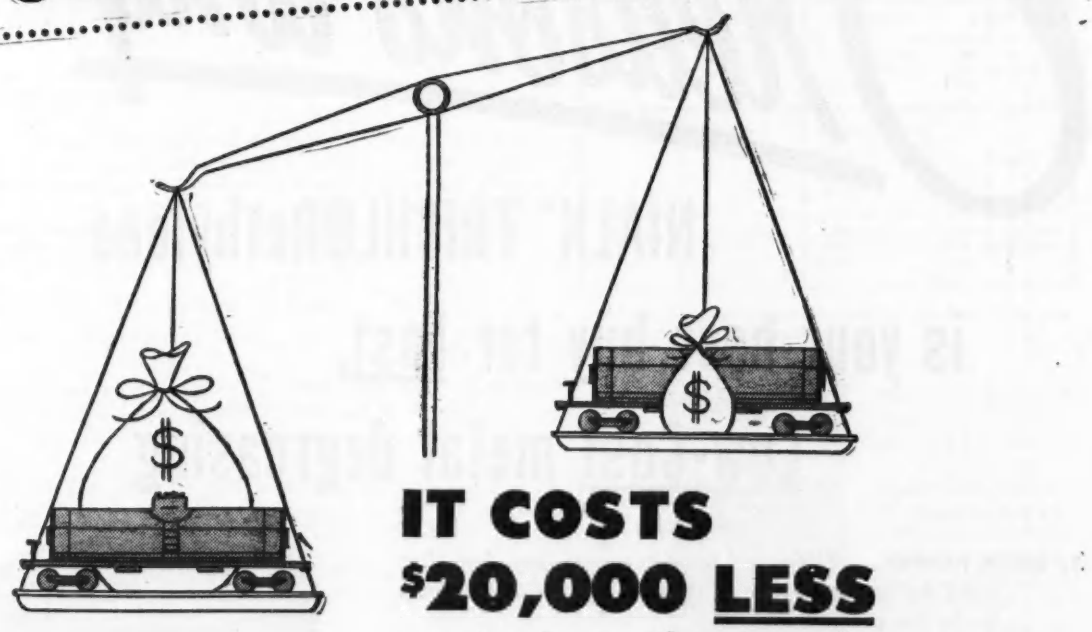
2,4,5-T, dms., cl., works lb 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.45 - 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.50 - 1.57
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -35.00
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton 28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton 36.00 - —
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb .07¼- —
inedible, extra lb .04¾- —
fancy, bleachable lb .05 - —
No. 1 lb .04½- —
special lb .04⅝- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb .05½- .05¾
50%, dms., c.l. lb .06¼- .06½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb .11 - .13
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton 5.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton 5.75 - —
Tansy leaves oil lb .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs. lb .14½- .17
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs. lb .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb .56 - .59
dms. lb .57 - .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb .24½- —
l.c.l. lb .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb .60 - .62
powd., b. dms lb .65 - .69
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb .14 - —
extra, dms lb .41 - .60
prime, dms lb .30 - .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb .25½- —
tanks, works lb .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb .55 - .70
prime, dms lb .55 - .60
Propionate, dms lb 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm .98 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm .98 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works lb .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb .71 - —
l.c.l. lb .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd lb .714 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine fib. dms lb 3.75 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb 3.10 - 3.15
With sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb 3.80 - 3.85
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb 4.40 - 4.45
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo 135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo 135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. lb .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb 1.99¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 2.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb .48½- —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo 600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb .22 - .23
Spanish, bls. lb .09 - .09½
Thymol, fib. dms lb 3.10 - —
Iodide, NF, dms lb 6.80 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works lb .98½- 1.23
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb .99 - 1.01
Metal lb 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms lb 1.23 - 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb .89 - .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton 110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton 127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis ton 132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton 137.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns. works lb 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher. Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.

Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb 2.85 - 4.25
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal .32 - —
Birmingham dist. gal .30 - —
Chicago dist. gal .33 - —
Cleveland dist. gal .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal .32 - —
Philadelphia Pa. gal .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist. gal .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal .30½- —
Terre Haute Ind. gal .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works, Albany, N. Y. gal .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb .60 - .65
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb 1.10 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb .17 - —
truckloads, works lb .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb .20 - —
less than ton, lots, works lb .23 - —

Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb .42¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .43¾- .45½
tanks, same basis lb .41 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb .40½- —
l.c.l. lb .41½- —
tanks lb .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .51¾- .63½
l.c.l., same basis lb .52¾- .64½
tanks lb .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
tanks, works lb .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald lb .11 - —
dlvd. E lb .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb .11½- —
dlvd. E lb .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb .10 - —
dlvd. E lb .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb .13½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb 1.40 - 1.43
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb .33 - —
petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd lb .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .33 - —

Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E. lb .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .46½- —
tanks, same basis lb .43¾- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb .37½- —
l.c.l. lb .38½- —
tanks lb .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l. lb .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .48¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb .33 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb .33½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb .90 - —

SWITCH TO SORBITOL*



IT COSTS $20,000 LESS per tank car than another important polyol

You can make sizeable savings by switching to sorbitol. Sorbitol's price is lower today than ever before. Moreover, it has dropped steadily ever since 1947—because it is made of abundant raw materials, and because it's manufactured in large quantity by the highly efficient Atlas catalytic process.

More important is sorbitol's performance. The most versatile of polyols, sorbitol is a highly effective moisture conditioner . . . premium in purity and uniformity . . . pleasant tasting . . . neutral in color and odor. And it is available immediately in drum and tank car lots.

We'll be glad to send detailed information on how you can save with sorbitol.

Write today for your copy of the new booklet—"The Sorbitol Story"—which tells how sorbitol is a better product at a lower price.

** Sorbitol is used as a Conditioner, Humectant, Flexibilizer, Softener, Bodying Agent and Binder in*

Candy
Paper products
Cosmetics
Dentifrices
Gelatin
Printers' rollers
Shaving creams
Shredded coconut
Textile finishes
Tobacco
Glues
Pharmaceuticals

And for synthesis of:

Varnishes
Resins
Detergents
Emulsifiers
Vitamin C

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE
offices in principal cities
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, CANADA, LTD.
BRANTFORD, CANADA

Tripoli—Woodflour

Tripoli air floated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib ctns. works kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .21 - .21½
Haitian, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Madras, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root false (see Helonias root) True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.53 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W Va ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .36 - .40
Valine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.85.00 - —
cups, 25-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock, ton.64.00 - —
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.23 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
whole, tins lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Tahiti, cs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19¾- —
butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ret., dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units, lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .023 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm., gm. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.295.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity, gm.225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tree bark, bls. lb. .95 - 1.00
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi. lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi. lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.104.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.100.00 -101.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10¾- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .11¼- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .45 - .46
Brazilian, bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American lb. .56 - .57
refined, bleached, white, bricks, lb. .69 - .71
slabs lb. .67 - .69
yellow, bricks lb. .55 - .56
slabs lb. .54 - .55
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb. .77 - .79

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

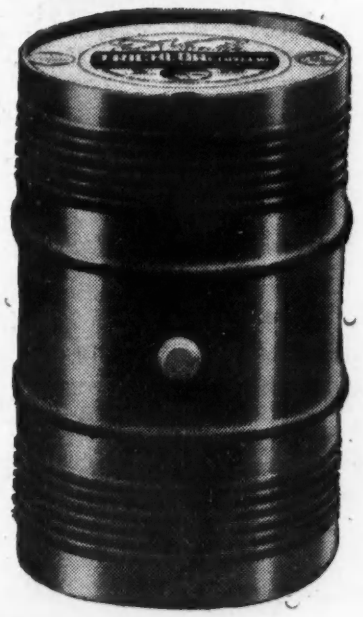
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .96 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.03 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .99 - 1.00
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.02 - 1.06
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.29 - 1.31
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.27 - 1.29

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Esparto, African lb. .72 - —
Japan, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13¼
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs. lb. .12½- .13¼
Ouricury, ref., bgs. lb. .75 - .76
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .26 - .28
cakes, cs. lb. .27 - .30
Sugar cane, crude, imp. lb. .43 - —
refined, dom., works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls. lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls. lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - .24
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.36.50 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs, extra, returnable.

6 reasons why

NIALK® TRICHLORethylene is your best buy for Fast, Low-Cost metal degreasing



1. **QUICK ACTING** . . . Cleans and dries in record time. And after rapid degreasing of surfaces, metal is warm, dry and ready for further processing.
2. **SAVES MONEY ON POWER** . . . Low boiling range means quick vaporization. Can be heated by gas, steam, or electricity. Produces a concentrated vapor at only 188°F.
3. **SAVES MONEY ON SOLVENT** . . . High vapor density means proper vapor level will be maintained in the degreasing machine. Result: more efficient cleaning with low solvent loss.
4. **NON-FLAMMABLE** . . . At room temperature there's no worry about fire when you take the ordinary precautions required in the handling of any chlorinated hydrocarbon.
5. **STABLE** . . . NIALK TRICHLORethylene can be used for all-purpose degreasing.
6. **ECONOMICAL** . . . Completely re-usable after distillation.

Make sure your metal parts are 100% grease-free. NIALK TRICHLORethylene leaves them clean, warm, dry, ready for immediate electroplating, painting, enameling, lacquering, rustproofing, heat treating, pickling, inspection or assembling.

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

NIALK Liquid Chlorine • NIALK Caustic Potash • NIALK Carbonate of Potash • NIALK Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK Caustic Soda • NIALK TRICHLORethylene • NIAGATHAL® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .35 .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25 - —
45°-47°C, dms, c.l. same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7° C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼ - —
Chicago district gal. .33½ - —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼ - —
Youngstown O gal. .30½ - —
petroleum indus., tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens lb. 2.20 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.06 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G, pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l., lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0165- —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1025- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼- .02¾
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .32 - .33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 5.23

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate tech, bbls. dms, works. lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works lb. .523 - —
under 1,000 lbs., works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld. lb. .23¼- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .1435- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1535- —
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms, lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .45
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¾- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton, lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.80 - 1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works. lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - .41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03⅛- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .03⅝- —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works. lb. .04 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .06½- —
Zircol (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .04⅝- —
500 lbs., to 1,999 lbs., works. lb. .05 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works lb. .23 - —
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works lb No prices.
Hydride, ens., works lb. 7.25 -11.50
Nitrate, dms., ex whse 10. 4.50 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works lb. .45½- —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .60 - —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works lb. .60½- —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb. .32¼- —

Woolfat—Zirconium Oxychloride

ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS ABOUT ROCHE VITAMIN A

Q. *What is Roche vitamin A?*

A. It is vitamin A, the product of a synthesis which starts with Citral, from lemon grass oil. It is identical biologically with the vitamin A from other sources, such as fish livers. A Roche research team directed by Dr. Otto Isler announced their famous synthesis in 1947. This successful, economical process is now used to produce vitamin A of superb quality by the tons at Roche Park.

Q. *Does Roche vitamin A have a "fishy" odor or taste?*

A. None whatever, nor is there any "fishy burp." In fact, Roche vitamin A has almost no odor or taste and so is preferred for pharmaceutical preparations.

Q. *Will I be able to get a steady supply of Roche vitamin A?*

A. You will. The entire commercial needs of the food and pharmaceutical industries of the United States and Canada could be met from our Nutley plant.

Q. *Can I be sure of a "standard" product?*

A. You can. Roche vitamin A is manufactured under strict laboratory control. It is more stable. It is uniform. The regular commercial types of Roche material, if diluted to 50,000 to 65,000 units per gram, will meet the specifications of U.S.P. XIV for oleovitamin A. It is a product of excellent quality.

Q. *What about price?*

A. Roche vitamin A is not subject to wide fluctuation of price, as has been true with vitamin A from natural sources. This can mean large savings for you as there is no need to carry large inventories as was the case prior to the introduction of Roche vitamin A in 1950. Never before has the purchaser been assured of such low prices, consistent with quality and uniformity.

Q. *How is Roche vitamin A packed?*

A. All Roche vitamin A is packed under conditions which assure its stability in customary shipment and storage.

Q. *Can I get help from Roche in using vitamin A in my products?*

A. Certainly. The technical experts at Roche are ready at all times to help you. If you need samples, please send your requests to the Vitamin Division. For years many industries—canning, baking, milling, pharmaceutical manufacturing—have looked to Roche as their headquarters for information about, and supplies of, vitamins. It is important to you that Roche specializes in the manufacture of vitamins.

Q. *Is Roche vitamin A available in different types and potencies?*

A. It is. The following table shows the types most popular in pharmaceutical manufacturing.

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	POTENCY	ADDITIVE*
P1MO	Vitamin A palmitate	1,000,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram	Edible oil only for standardization
P1.3	Vitamin A palmitate	Ranging between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram	None
A1MO	Vitamin A acetate	1,000,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram	Edible oil only for standardization

*Antioxidants or other additives are included on customer's specifications.

Notes: Type P1MO has less tendency to crystallize during storage and handling than higher concentrations of vitamin A palmitate and acetate.

Type P1.3 is more susceptible to crystallization than type P1MO but can be handled without difficulty when using certain precautions.

Two other types of vitamin A palmitate and acetate are also available. They may be used for research and special production in which special handling can be provided. They are: Type P1.8 vitamin A palmitate—1,650,000 to 1,800,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram and Type A2.9 vitamin A acetate—2,900,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram.

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National Health Movement

The progress through the lower house of the Congress of the proposal to promote the Federal Security Agency to the rank of a cabinet department was smoother than even its leading supporters expected. The reason lies outside the area of either partisan or medical politics. The latter, apparently, got the more opposing attention; but, because there is no scheme of health insurance or related experimentation to be involved in the promotion, that attention was quite limited. Even the bill designed to disapprove reorganization of the agency (H. Res. 181) did not stress that aspect. It is not, however, to be assumed that the Congress has lost interest in the idea of a national health scheme.

Of course, there is on the senate calendar a bill (S. 1153) "to facilitate the broader distribution of health services, to increase the quantity and improve the quality of health services and facilities, and for other purposes." It is a proposal to amend the Public Health Service act and is called the "National Health Act." The purpose of the proposed amendment is declared to be "to provide . . . immediate federal assistance so as (a) to enable voluntary prepayment health service plans to make their services generally available in the communities which they serve at charges based on the income of the subscribers; (b) to encourage the establishment of local administrative facilities embracing functional health service regions and districts in order to facilitate the effectuation of present and future health programs; (c) to enable nonprofit hospitals and medical and nursing schools to maintain and improve their services and facilities; and (d) to consist voluntary prepayment health service plans to construct and equip personal health service centers." The idea is that the proposed assisting will be done through the Public Health Service by way of a sort of intrastate-interstate system. It would embrace all sorts of services by physicians, and dentists and auxiliary personnel under their direction, hospitalization, and the "provision of drugs and medicines, dressings and supplies, prostheses and appliances (including eyeglasses), [false teeth are not mentioned] and ambulance service when prescribed" —if the need does not come within the purview of a workmen's compensation law. The possibilities under that program are at least as many as those in any earlier proposed scheme—but there is no direct imposing of a requirement to pay for something not contracted for in advance or beyond one's ability to finance. The idea comprises also the paying of tuition fees in medical and nursing schools—one of the best things that government could do; but, also, one of the things that should be done primarily on a community basis. It would also keep up the study of national health needs—at a cost of not in excess of $30,000,000 for any fiscal year.

Those purposes of the Senate bill should be studied thoroughly. More attention should be given to its further purpose, based on the premise—"adequate protection of the nation's health is essential to the security and well-being of our country and cannot be achieved unless basic public health services are available in every locality through adequately staffed and properly equipped local public health units," to assist the states in "developing and maintaining local public health units organized to provide basic full-time public health services in all areas of the nation and in the training of all types of personnel for local public health unit work." That provision demands full analysis because there is no definition of "basic public health services" or "local public health unit work." The PHS Surgeon-General is to prescribe what is to be covered.

S. 1153 would give the surgeon-general a deal of authority, and although his decisions would, for the most part, require the approval of his chief (the department secretary under the new FSA status) the fact that the promotion plan puts still another medical man in the picture should not be overlooked. Perhaps there is assurance against "medical monopoly" in the requirement that, in his administrative functioning, the surgeon-general shall consult with a federal health council, appointed by the secretary, no member of which shall be "professionally engaged in the provision of health or medical services." A similar restriction, is applied to a lesser degree on membership on the commission to carry on the survey of national health needs. There is no mention of the status of anyone engaged otherwise than professionally in the provision of health or medical services.

There is a National Health Council. It held a forum on "Advancing the Nation's Health" in New York week before last. Its discussions brought about opposition to the plan proposed in S. 1153 for representatives of some of the forty-two organizations which it comprises. That council is in no way a governmental body. It has taken under consideration the construction of a national plan "to aid the medical profession and the public." Because of the diversity of views of the component organizations, it is admitted that a substitute for the "socialized medicine" idea would be difficult to select.

More promising ideas are presented in the program of the National Fund for Medical Education which goes to the bottom of the need for more adequate health services, especially in industrial fields of interest. The objective of all the planning is a good one—and a very big one. It will best be approached from its extensive perimeter—the needs of this, that, and the other community. The local units proposed in S. 1153 have some promise in that connection—but what would be the motivating force in their functioning? There is much to be done in the cultivating of community spirit and the good work without which faith availeth naught. One need but look at the picture of the Red Cross campaign, the sale of Christmas or Easter seals, the status of the blood bank in his community to recognize the enormity of the task of "building America's health." But, that is no reason why the job should be left substantially to the federal government; although it is extremely difficult to see how the need for some federal assistance can be avoided in certain communities, even though one is not ready to go to the extent of accepting fully the implication of the declaration in S. 1153:—". . . . at present more than forty million persons in the United States live in areas not served by local public health units and less than ten million persons live in areas served by units which meet basic minimum public health standards; many areas cannot support local public health units staffed and equipped to the extent necessary for the provisions of the basic public health services essential to the well-being of the community."

Who has the best solution for the nation's real health problem? Just what is that problem?

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

disclosing out-and-out frauds if the full committee wanted to keep the lid on. The senator wanted no part of this arrangement, however, and has declined the appointment. Some of his friends in the senate, however, are raising Ned, and it should not be a surprise if the full committee amends its gag and invites Mr. Williams back.

New Powers for CCC

There is an important bill introduced in the senate recently that would go a long way in helping the Commodity Credit Corporation get out from under the burden of heavy inventories of farm surpluses. It is a bill (S. 1369) sponsored by a half-dozen senators proposing to establish a foreign trading division in the CCC.

In some respects it is a barter bill, but would go beyond that. It would give to the CCC authority to purchase in the open market, or to take products which come into its possession through the operation of price support programs and go abroad actively seeking markets in which the products could be sold. CCC could sell the products for the native currency within the given country and then would use this currency to purchase products which are in demand in this country but are not available here in adequate quantities.

If this type of transaction did not seem feasible, the CCC would make trades or barter arrangements for products which we need and do not have in sufficient quantities to meet demands. The only instances where authority is given to import products which would compete with products of this country are in the fields of national defense where strategic materials would be obtained by barter for stockpiling, and in the case of materials useful in the development of the atomic energy program.

It is a bill that bears watching, for it is said to have considerable support in and out of the government.

For the Bookshelf

FERTILISERS: Methods of Analysis used in OEEC countries. OEEC Documentation. Paper; 182 pages, 6x9½ in. (mimeographic reproduction). Paris: The Organisation for European Cooperation.

This is a report by four experts in agricultural chemistry, deputized by the interested FAC units in OEEC to prepare a study of currently used methods of analysis for fertilizers. The task was designed to furnish useful information and to pave the way for eventual international adoption of methods.

The report is in three parts, covering, respectively, the determination of (1) nitrogen, (2) phosphoric acid, and (3) potash. Annexed are excerpts from the methods of analysis used in fourteen European countries. It should, in all, contribute usefully to international understanding in a very important field.

HOSPITAL SERVICES: Pharmacy—Plans, Equipment-supplies, Organization, Minimum Standard. Paper; 40 pages, 7⅞x10¼ in. Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Division of Hospital Facilities (Reprinted from various sources.)

"Better patient care is our goal," says John W. Cronin, M.D., chief of the division of hospital facilities, in a foreword. Better pharmaceutical service will help attain it." This presentation, prepared with the assistance and approval of the Division of Hospital Pharmacy of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, and other qualified organizations, offers much that will help toward that better service and the meeting of the fundamentally inexcusable inadequacy of hospital service as a whole.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF POLYMERIZATION. By G. F. D'Alelio, vice-president and manager of research, Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Cloth; 517 pages. New York. John Wiley & Sons. $10.

The author describes the various states of matter and classifies polymeric products into the rubber, plastic, and fiber types. Polymerization reactions are discussed in detail for various types of polymers such as homopolymers, copolymers and heteropolymers. The concept of functionality is presented, giving examples of functionality in molecules. The existence of macromolecules is covered along with the non-homogeneity of polymeric materials.

Intermolecular and intramolecular reactions and basic polymerization processes are ably discussed from a practical operational standpoint. Methods of determining the molecular weights of polymers are presented along with means of determining the extent of polymerization. The location of mass polymerization points in various systems is described, and copolymer composition and stability are outlined.

TECHNIQUES OF PLANT MAINTENANCE: 1952. Proceedings of the Technical Sessions (sponsored by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Society for the Advancement of Management) held concurrently with the Third Plant Show; Philadelphia, January, 1952. Cloth 182 pages, 8⅛ x 10⅞ in. New York: Clapp & Poliak, Inc. $6, postpaid.

This is the third successive annual transcript of the proceedings of the Plant Maintenance Conferences. Its subject has become of increasing importance and interest over those three years, and because of materials allocations and controls, plant maintenance is one of the biggest problems of business today.

There is much to be learned in most plants about how best to keep going apace with demands on what is being done. This book—and its predecessors—is an excellent teacher in that connection: the plant maintenance conferences are characterized by a spirit of helpfulness by way of generous providing of useful information gained through experiment and experience.

As to the scope of the present volume's lessons—here are its subjects presented and discussed in questions and answers:—"Maintenance Costs" (four aspects); "How to Maintain Plant Buildings"; "How to Maintain Electrical Equipment"; "Maintenance in Chemical Plants"; "Maintenance in Metal-Producing and Metal-Working Plants" (two aspects); "Project Preparation and Cost Control"; "Preventive Maintenance" (two aspects); "Maintenance Problems of the Small Plant" (two aspects); "Maintenance Problems of the Medium-Sized Plant" (two aspects); "Maintenance Problems of a Large Plant"; "Training Maintenance Workers and Supervisors"; "Lubrication" (three aspects); "The Most Important Job in Hydraulic Maintenance."

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EPS-3

Heavy Chemicals

Market trend was reversed last week, the index advancing to 95.12, compared with 94.86 in the preceding period. Price revisions were confined to the advance column and included hydrofluoric acid, chromium fluoride, potassium, potassium titanium, potassium fluoborate and zinc fluorides. The advances were attributed to the higher prices named for hydrofluoric acid where the increase stemmed back to a past advance in the price of fluorspar. The decline in quicksilver was checked rather abruptly and the market gave way to a sharp advance. There was no appreciable improvement in civilian demand for spot quicksilver but reports were current that the government had absorbed all the low priced stocks and was contemplating the stockpiling of more.

Announcements of an advance in chlorine prices on May 1 have been rescinded by some producers and the present outlook, while confused, does not favor a change in current quotations. Two other large producers of native sulphur have advanced the price at the mine and at the port for export. Prices for several copper chemicals are still withdrawn from the market pending an upward adjustment in line with prevailing copper metal quotations. Recently, copper chloride, hydrate and copper sulphate prices were priced higher. Shipments of chlorine, soda ash and caustic soda have continued steady throughout the past month and the tonnage movement is said to compare favorably with February. Potassium carbonate continued in tight supply with glass plant demand still sustained. No serious shortages were reported except in nickel salts.

Paper production based on percentage of six-day capacity was 95.1 percent for the week ending March 21, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 96.0R in the preceding week and 94.3 in the corresponding week in 1952.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Acrylonitrile — Although supply and demand appear to be in a fair state of balance, it is stated there are no excess stocks at present. Demand is described as good and relatively broad including uses in production of synthetic rubber, textile fibers, chemicals and intermediates. There are three producers at present with one having a new plant under construction and completion expected by the middle of 1954.

Bauxite—While domestic bauxite production increased substantially in the fourth quarter to 554,394 long tons, the total for 1952 at 1,751,845 long tons was 5 percent less than in the preceding year, according to the Bureau of Mines. Approximately 96 percent of the annual production was mined in Arkansas, but the southeastern states produced nearly double their 1951 tonnage. Only one-third of the new supply, 5,260,041 long tons (as determined by adding imports to production), came from domestic sources during 1952.

Carbon Bisulphide—Market not far out of balance with stocks leaning slightly toward the long side. January production was placed at 38,538,976 pounds, compared with 38,401,424 in December and 40,752,630 pounds in January, 1952.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Immediate shipments have remained available throughout the month. Demand was not unusually active. January production amounted to 19,075,423 pounds, compared with 16,515,623 in the preceding month and 24,076,124 pounds in January last year.

Chlorine — Consuming requirements have been leveled off promptly during the past month. Production has been sustained at a level high enough to maintain a comfortable supply situation.

Chromium Fluoride—Prices were advanced last week to 51c. to 52c. per pound, works, depending upon quantity. The advance reflects the higher prices current for hydrofluoric acid stemming from a former increase in the market for fluorspar.

Cobalt Carbonate — December production was placed at 6,539 pounds, gross weight by the Bureau of Mines. Total output for the year 1952 was 127,844 pounds gross. Shipments during December amounted to 7,702 pounds, compared with 10,135 in the preceding month. Stocks on December 31 were 21,335 pounds, against 22,498 on November 30.

Copper Sulphate—Demand for agricultural use showed no unusual activity last week and it looks as though planters are going to postpone buying operations until they actually need the material. Shipments for industrial use were steady and have shown little variation over the past month. Export inquiry was reported fairly active but did not result in any extensive sales. Stocks continued fully adequate to level off consuming requirements.

Potash, Caustic—Demand moderate but sufficient to hold the market steady. It was stated the largest shipments were made for chemical use.

Potassium Carbonate — Glass plants have taken the major part of production during March. The demand was strong enough to hold the supply position tight.

Potassium Fluoborate—Priced higher at 30c. to 31c. per pound, works, depending upon quantity. The upward revision is attributed to higher producing costs. Potassium fluoride and potassium titanium fluoride were also advanced for the same reason.

Soda Ash—Shipments generally were considered satisfactory over the month of March. Demand was described as good but not of dimensions to tighten the supply position. There appeared to be some increase in sales late in the month inspired by the announcement of a price advance on May 1.

Soda, Caustic—Readily available at former prices with demand good but not urgent. According to producers, March shipments will compare favorably with the preceding month and decidedly better than a year ago. Shipments to oil refineries and tire yarn plants have continued steady throughout the month.

Sulphur—In 1952 new records were established in the production of both native and recovered sulphur in the United States, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. Native sulphur production totaled 5,293,145 long tons as compared with 5,278,249 in 1951. The monthly tonnage varied from a low of 412,481 in February up to 477,939 in July. The rate of output was high between April and August, but it was lower in the last quarter. In December production was down to 422,560 long tons.

Stocks held by producers of Frasch sulphur increased from 2,837,432 long tons at the beginning of the year to 3,068,855 at the end. Industry stocks are still considered to be lower than desirable and further rebuilding of inventories is anticipated. Sales of native sulphur were nearly the same in both years, the 5,061,722 long tons sold in 1952 being less than 1 percent below the 1951 figure. Production of recovered sulphur at gas treatment plants increased from 184,013 long tongs in 1951 to 248,076 in 1952. This increase is a result of the expansion programs of companies processing sour natural gas. A further increase in recovery of this type of sulphur is expected in the coming year.

Another large producer has advanced the price of crude sulphur to $27.50 per long ton at the mine and to $30.50 f.o.b. Galveston, Texas, for export and the largest producer will advance the mine price to $26.50 per long ton and to $28.50 per long ton aboard ship at Galveston, both prices will become effective June 1.

Zinc Fluoride—Priced higher at 49c. to 50c. per pound, works. The advance was made to cover a past increase in the price of fluorspar and other higher producing costs.

Acids

Acetic—Glacial sales have shown moderate improvement during the past month. prices have remained steady except in sections of New England where competitive influences have caused temporary unsettlement. Stocks continued adequate to meet requirements. The lower strength commercial grades have not commanded unusual attention with small lot sales predominating. Production of synthetic acetic acid in January amounted to 38,238,935 pounds, compared with 41,342,-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, hydrofluoric, 3c. to 3½c. per lb.
Chromium fluoride, 6½c. per lb.
Potassium fluoborate, 4c. per lb.
Fluoride, 8c. per lb.
Titanium fluoride, 4c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $8 per flask.
Zinc fluoride, 9c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 28, 1952
95.12	94.86	95.44	97.69

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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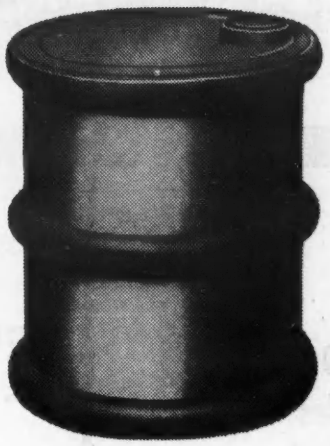

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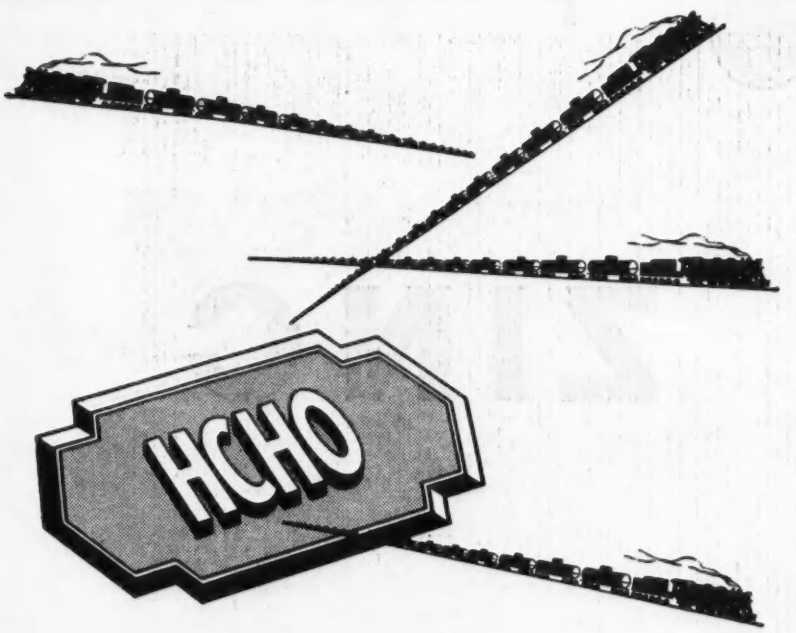

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Hydrofluoric—Priced higher as a result of increased cost of production occasioned primarily by the maintenance of higher prices for fluorspar. Anhydrous material was raised 3c. per pound in tanks and 3½c. in cylinders, the new schedules calling for 21c. and a range of 27½c. to 29c. per pound, respectively. The new prices on 70 percent aqueous material are 15½c. per pound in tankcars and a range of 18½c. to 22½c. per pound in drums.

Nitric—Shipments have continued steady throughout the entire month with production maintained at a level to keep the supply position comfortable.

Oxalic—Consumers were reluctant to take on carlots and small lot sales predominated over the past month. There was no scarcity of stocks for immediate shipment.

Sulphuric — Higher prices named for crude sulphur by at least two producers have created a somewhat firmer feeling in the acid market. Demand for acid is described as good but there is no important scarcity of supplies at present.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum Scrap—October consumption of purchased aluminum-base scrap (32,265 short tons) was the highest tonnage reported during the first ten months of 1952 according to the Bureau of Mines. Production of secondary aluminum-base ingot by independent secondary smelters was 21,424 tons, an increase of about 15 percent compared with the 18,562 tons produced in September.

Cobalt—Consumption in the United States reached the unprecedented total of 10,786,713 pounds in 1952, a gain of 9 percent over 1951, the former record year. Usage of cobalt in cobalt-chromium-tungsten-molybdenum alloys, low-cobalt alloy steels, cemented carbides, and pigments was substantially greater than in 1951. These gains, however, were partly offset by losses in consumption of cobalt in high-speed steel, magnet alloys, alloy hard-facing rods, and ground-coat frit. Consumption of cobalt metal and purchased scrap in 1952 was 11 and 51 percent, respectively, greater than in 1951. These gains were partly offset by smaller usage of cobalt oxide, salts, and driers, the Business of Mines states. Imports of cobalt established a new record in 1952 and were 46 percent larger than in 1951, the previous record year. Imports in 1952 comprised 12,019,687 pounds of metal; 386,935 pounds of oxide containing 283,300 pounds of cobalt; 6,116,401 pounds of white alloy (crude) containing 2,842,728 pounds of cobalt; 215,572 pounds of ore containing 17,384 pounds of cobalt; and 12,750 pounds of salts and compounds containing about 2,700 pounds of cobalt.

Copper—One of the largest producers formerly quoting 28½c. delivered Valley basis advanced the price to 30c. per pound last week.

Production in December of secondary copper from copper-base scrap, including refined copper and copper in alloys by secondary copper smelters, secondary copper combined with primary refined copper at primary producers, and secondary copper in brass mill products, plus minor items, totaled 65,969 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. The total does not include an estimated 9,000 tons of copper recovered by foundries and chemical plants. Corresponding figures (excluding copper recovered by foundries and chemical plants) were 64,556 tons in November, 1952; the 1952 monthly average was 64,584 tons and that for 1951 was 64,300 tons.

Magnesium — Production of primary ingots during January totaled 9,908 tons, against 9,323 in December and 7,425 tons in January, 1952. Production of primary magnesium ingot is 6% above December, 1952, and 33% above January, 1952. Production in January, 1953, is highest since World War II. These figures are released by the Magnesium Association based on information received from the U. S. Bureau of Census and U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Manganese—Domestic mines shipped 8,500 short tons of manganese ore in November according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Montana contributed 97 percent of the reported total with Oregon, Nevada, Arkansas, and California supplying the remaining tonnage. Shipments of manganiferous and ferruginous ores dropped to 64,248, short tons reflecting the effect of the winter season in the Great Lakes area. Minnesota provided 92 percent of the reported shipments with the remainder originating in Montana and New Mexico. Imports of manganese ore containing 35 percent or more manganese fell 28 percent from October to 181,976 short tons in November. Of the total, India supplied 38 percent; Union of South Africa, 18 percent; Gold Coast, 11 percent; Cuba, 8 percent; New Caledonia, 7 percent; Brazil, 5 percent; Chile, 4 percent; French Morocco, 4 percent; and Mexico, Turkey, Philippines, Belgium Congo and Peru the remaining 5 percent in the above order.

Quicksilver — Downward trend of the market was checked last week and prices advanced sharply. According to trade sources, government buying of some 3,000 flasks resulted in a complete absence of cheap material and a removal of selling pressure. At the close of the week $203 to $205 was named for spot flasks. The final tone was strong.

Los Angeles—There appeared to be a slight increase in buying interest during the past week although neither demand nor inquiry was described as active. Metal quoted $206 per flask, somewhat higher than the previous report.

Silver—Mine production of recoverable silver at 3,112,466 ounces, declined 3 percent in January, 1953, compared with the preceding month, and on a daily average basis of 100,402 ounces was also 3 percent less, according to the Bureau of Mines. The changes in the production rate of the principal silver-producing states were as follows:—Outputs in Arizona, California, Montana, and Nevada were up 3, 18, 3 and 6 percent, respectively. Outputs in Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington declined 9, 3, 20, 9, and 18 percent, respectively. The increase in Arizona was

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caused by greater output of copper ore containing byproduct silver by two of the large copper mines. The gain in California resulted from the higher silver content of base-metal ore mined by the Darwin group, Inyo County. The increase in Nevada reflected normal fluctuations in the output of silver-lead-zinc ore at properties in Lincoln County. The decline in New Mexico was due to lower output of silver-lead ore from mines in Grant County. A substantial decrease in the output of lead-zinc ore containing silver from the group at Bingham accounted for most of the drop in Utah.

Tin—Total domestic consumption of tin decreased 18 percent in 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. Preliminary figures for 1952 based upon monthly report Form NPAF-7 show the use of primary tin was 20 percent and of secondary 10 percent less than in 1951. Primary consumption was the lowest since 1943. Imports of metal nearly trebled and permitted a substantial tonnage to be added to the national stockpile. The total consumed in manufacturing in 1952 was 73,384 long tons (45,299 of primary—including 211 tons contained in copan produced by the Texas City smelter—and 28,085 of secondary). In 1951, tin consumption in manufacturing totaled 89,505 tons (56,884 was primary, 31,285 secondary, and 1,336 tons plant losses). Consumption was at its lowest rate during the second quarter, and at its highest during the last quarter. Total tin used in December was 6,965 long tons, an increase of five percent compared with 6,636 tons in November. Raw material imported in 1952 in the form of 94 percent tin and 6 percent lead or copper alloys, with an estimated total tin content of 6,100 long tons, has not been included in the figures.

Zinc—Domestic smelters shipped 71,710 tons of slab zinc to their customers during February—the smallest total since shipments were sharply reduced last June and July by the steel strike, American Zinc Institute reported. January shipments came to 80,679 tons. Smelter production of zinc declined to 76,899 tons last month from 81,994 in the longer month of January, but average daily production increased slightly. Smelter stocks swelled to 93,664 tons from 88,475 during February, while unfilled orders declined to 37,172 from 39,732. Mine production of zinc has been trimmed in recent months because falling prices have made some marginal operations unprofitable. However, this decline has not yet been reflected in smelter production figures because the smelters still are working on backlogs of concentrates, industry sources said. Production of prime western during February amounted to 38,950 tons and stocks on February 28 were 49,459 tons.

Celanese Names Three To Chemical Unit Posts

Several changes in the sales department of the chemical division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, have been announced by John W. Stevens, general sales manager.

Richard Schwab is moving from the New England territory to become manager of the Detroit, Mich., area. Walter Lauer, formerly of the plasticizer department in New York, will be responsible for sales in New England with headquarters in Boston.

Arthur Dowling has joined the division as advertising manager, and in that capacity will be responsible for all advertising and sales promotion activities of the division.

Due to expanding activities of the division, product managers have been named for various departments. They will assist the New York sales office on policy and administrative affairs and coordinate their activities with district offices.

Hooker Assigns Bryson

Harry W. Bryson, jr., has been appointed sales service representative at Tacoma, Wash., for the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Mr. Bryson's activities cover service on caustic soda, chlorine and ammonia. His territory includes the Pacific northwest states, British Columbia and Alaska. The appointee has been employed by Hooker since 1950 in the process study group.

Palestine Potash Rights Cancelled

The Government of Jordan has decided to cancel the twenty-three-year old concession of the Palestine Potash Company, Ltd., to recover minerals from the Dead Sea, according to reports received by the Department of Commerce. The decision has been expected for some time, it was said, and the action will make it possible for the government to go ahead with its plans to form a joint government and private company to utilize these resources.

Maumee Makes Loutrel Sales Development Head

Louis F. Loutrel, jr., has been appointed manager of sales development of Maumee Development Company, Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Loutrel will handle sales development of new products in addition to saccharin, anthranilic acid, dithiosalicylic acid, and phthalimide now being produced. He was formerly assistant to the general manager of the Merrimac Division of Monsanto Chemical Company.

Sharples Names Greenlaw

Sharples Corporation, Philadelphia, has announced the appointment of Allen R. Greenlaw to the post of general sales manager. Mr. Greenlaw has been connected for a number of years with Sharples in various sales capacities in the New York; Houston, Tex., and Philadelphia offices.

Textile Technologists Change Name

The American Association of Textile Technologists has announced that its membership has approved a change in the organization's name to the American Association for Textile Technology, Inc.

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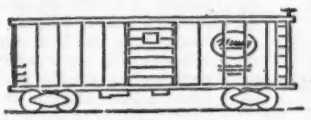
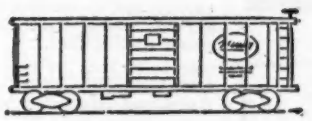


buying sodium nitrate



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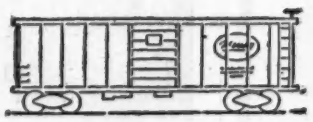

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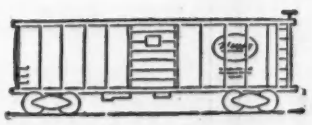

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Int. Minerals Announces Pending Shifts in Personnel

Louis Ware, president of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has announced that, effective July 1, R. B. Fuller, who is presently manager of the Florida phosphate department of the corporation, will be promoted to the position of assistant to the vice-president in charge of the phosphate division. Mr. Fuller will work on special assignments and will be directly responsible to George W. Moyers, vice-president in charge of the division, Mr. Ware said.

At the same time, F. B. Bowen, who is presently manager of the Tennessee phosphate department, will become manager of the Florida phosphate department and assume the responsibilities relinquished by Mr. Fuller. Mr. Bowen will be specifically responsible for all of the activities of this department, which includes rock and chemical phosphates. Mr. Ware also announced that on July 1 C. Lester Richards will succeed Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Fuller has been with International for twenty-seven years, starting in Florida as general superintendent of the rock department. After one year as general superintendent he became manager of the Florida rock department. Mr. Bowen joined the Florida phosphate department staff in 1926. From that date through June, 1943, he had experience in mining, beneficiating and handling of phosphate rock in all of its phases. His last position in Florida was that of mining superintendent. On July 1, 1943, he was promoted to manager of the Tennessee phosphate department. Mr. Richards was previously with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and the Reynolds Mining Corporation. Since joining International's phosphate department in 1945, he progressed through all phases of the corporation's Tennessee operations, having served first as mining engineer then as assistant manager of the Tennessee phosphate department.

Chemstrand Appoints Gronemeyer Assistant Manager at Nylon Plant

Fred G. Gronemeyer has been named assistant manager of the Chemstrand Corporation nylon plant under construction near Pensacola, Fla., president Osborne Bezanson has announced. Mr. Gronemeyer has been associated with Chemstrand since 1951, and has been chief engineer of the nylon plant since its inception. The plant is scheduled to come into production in early 1954.

Ferro-Manganese Redefined Following Ore Content Cut

Because of a reduction in manganese content of manganese ore available to the United States, the National Production Authority has amended Order M-80 (Ferro Alloys and Alloying Materials) to redefine ferro-manganese.

In this order manganese means "ferro manganese, manganese metal, silico-manganese, silicospiegel, spiegelison, and all other compositions used as sources of manganese in the manufacture of any alloy products." Ferro manganese as used in this definition now includes standard manganese having a content of 74 to 76 percent manganese, as well as the grade previously known as standard manganese with 78 to 82 percent manganese content.

Troy Names Baker

The Troy Chemical Company, New York, has appointed the M. H. Baker Company, Minneapolis, Minn., its representative in Minnesota, the Dakotas, northern Iowa and western Wisconsin.

Trade Briefs

Monsanto Chemical Company's western division has named John H. Alexander credit manager.

Fyre-Freez Division of Walter Kidde & Co. has announced a new line of portable carbon dioxide fire extinguishers.

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Cobalt, Nickel 2nd Quarter Export Quotas Announced

The Office of International Trade last week announced export quotas for cobalt and nickel for the second quarter of this year.

For cobalt, a quota of 7,000 pounds was established for welding rods and wires; 1,800 pounds for dental alloys; and 2,600 pounds for cobalt reagents for laboratory use, salts of organic compounds containing cobalt tallate, salts and compounds except pigments, and cobalt-containing paint and varnish driers. These quantities are the same as for the first quarter. The filing period for licenses to export dental alloys is March 30 through April 13, and applications for licenses to export other cobalt commodities may be filed any time.

The second quarter export quota for nickel totals 144,000 pounds and covered six categories. In addition quotas of 20,000 pounds were established for new nickel catalysts, and 20,000 pounds for reagent grade nickel chemicals, nickel salts of organic compounds and other nickel salts and compounds.

Monsanto Unit Transferring Headquarters to Santa Clara

The administrative headquarters of Monsanto Chemical Company's western division will move to Santa Clara, Calif., from Seattle, Ore., it was announced last week. The division will construct a central administrative headquarters building at 2790 Lafayette street, Santa Clara. Following construction of the new building, approximately twenty general administrative and staff department personnel will be transferred to the new location from Seattle.

Mineral Hoarding Ban Lifted

Defense Materials Procurement Agency last week announced the revocation of mineral order No. 1 (MO-1), which prohibited hoarding of various strategic materials. The order had been in effect since December 29, 1950. While a few of the materials covered by the order are still in short supply, DMPA said, lifting of the ban is not expected to have any appreciable effect on their distribution at this stage of the program as most of the materials covered are in ample supply now or will be when expansion of production now under way is completed.

Army Revamps Buying

—Continued from page 4

sudden increase in procurement demands. In the meantime, these two offices will confine their operations to mobilization procurement planning, industrial contact work and inspection activities on contracts let to manufacturers in their geographical areas.

Since all seven of the corps procurement offices will remain open, there will be adequate facilities, according to Gen. Bullene, to handle all present requirements and geographic flexibility will be maintained against changes in procurement needs that would result from mobilization.

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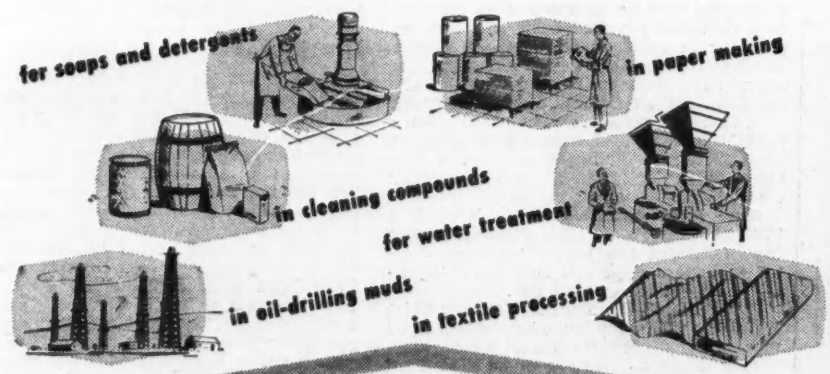

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- Disodium Phosphate, Crystalline
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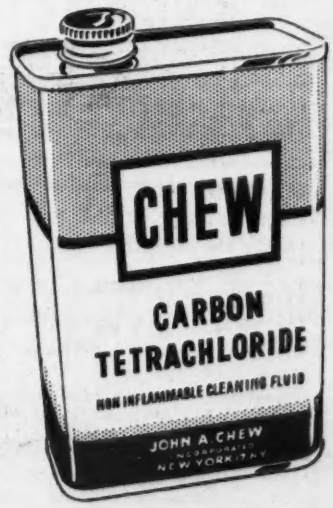

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Agricultural Chemicals

Tonnage shipments of the basic agricultural chemicals are running good to strong. Demand for ammonium nitrate is exceeding output of both Canadian and domestic producers. The movement of ammonium sulphate is steady with some pickup in shipments in the midwest. It was stated that most all the foreign sulphate now arriving is sold against contract, which is not unusual at this period of the season. Withdrawals of potassium muriate have continued heavy and a bit above normal. Superphosphate has shown a gradual increase in tonnage shipments but has room for improvement. Contract deliveries of phosphate rock are satisfactory and reflect the increased output of triple superphosphate. The call for nitrogen solutions is broad enough to keep supply conditions tight. Urea is in better balance than noted earlier in the year with prices unchanged.

Packing-house byproducts did not show much action last week. Sales of domestic steamed bone meal were slower while demand for dried blood and tankage was spotty with no price changes recorded. Rumors of "when and if" offers of menhaden meal were heard but the spot market held a nominal position. There appeared to be no apparent scarcity of foreign fish meal. Bordeaux mixture and paris green prices were advanced to cover higher producing costs.

Production figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate — Shipments of coke-oven sulphate are holding steady at present, with demand active for midwestern use. While stocks have continued available, the supply is not excessive at present. Reports were current that a round quantity had been purchased in Europe by the GSA for shipment to India. A large producer of synthetic has reduced the price to $52 per ton f.o.b. cars, Atlantic ports and at $49.50 at Houston.

India is taking steps to increase consumption of ammonium sulphate this year. Fertilizers will be distributed to farmers on a deferred payment basis and may be paid for in grain at fixed prices. Credit will be extended to growers of food grains but not for commercial crops such as tea and sugarcane, nor for use on unirrigated land in areas of uncertain rainfall. More than 100,000 tons of ammonium sulphate were purchased for import under the TCA program in 1952 and a slightly smaller amount will be bought in 1953.

Bone Meal—Steamed domestic held at $70 per ton, works, with demand slower than noted in the preceding week. Fertilizer buyers appeared reluctant to purchase except for current use.

Dried Blood—Remained relatively quiet last week with suppliers naming $5.25 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago.

Fish Meal — Rumors were heard of "when and if" offers of menhaden meal at price time of shipment. The spot price is quoted nominally at $135.60 per ton. Sales of imported fish meal were reported at $132 per ton at the port.

Phosphate Rock—No relaxation of domestic demand, which is holding strong. Steady withdrawals of high grade Florida rock have kept the supply of this grade relatively tight. No new developments of importance in the export trade.

Phosphate companies operating under government leases in Tunisia are offered the opportunity to discontinue their present arrangements within the next two years and enter into concession agreements. Although the acceptance of a regular mineral concession entails the payment of royalties, which will probably be higher than under the lease arrangement, it is possible that the offer of a 99-year contract will prove to be an attractive option.

Potassium Muriate—Domestic contract withdrawals continued heavy, with the total tonnage movement for the month probably establishing a new record. There seemed to be no unusual activity in foreign material.

Sodium Nitrate — Shipments continued fully normal for agricultural use. Stocks were adequate to meet requirements.

Superphosphate — Domestic production during the month of January totaled 758,269 short tons for normal superphosphate, 82,736 tons for concentrated, and 5,982 tons for wet-base goods, according to the Bureau of the Census. These figures represent increases from last month's totals of 1 percent for normal superphosphate, 10 percent for concentrated, and 17 percent for wet-base goods. When compared with the production reported for the corresponding month of last year, the volume of normal superphosphate and wet-base goods decreased 7 percent and 21 percent, respectively, while the output of concentrated superphosphate increased 42 percent.

January shipments show increases over the previous month's totals of 2 percent for normal superphosphate, 28 percent for concentrated, and 9 percent for wet-base goods. Although January, 1953, shipments of concentrated superphosphate are greater than those for January, 1952, the quantities of normal and wet-base goods shipped during this month are considerably less than the quantities shipped for the corresponding month of last year. During the month stocks on hand increased 4 percent for normal superphosphate to 1,330,934 tons and 18 percent for wet-base goods to 19,571 tons, but declined 6 percent for the concentrated grades to 81,679 tons.

Price Trends

Advanced

Bordeaux mixture, 1.9c. per lb.
Paris green, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 28, 1952
112.12	112.12	112.56	113.31

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles—Little deviation was noted in the market structure from the previous week. Trading remained spotty with the supply and demand picture basically unchanged. Incoming shipments of Canadian materials were off slightly due to a shortage of rolling stock at the shipping point which was believed to be only temporary. The organic market was dull with further softening reported for blood meal and tankage. Domestic fish meal supplies were scarce with no offerings of imported material over the week. Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$85.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b., Los Angeles; $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b., Los Angeles.

Pesticides

Buying interest has shown no appreciable increase for BHC and the market has not recovered any of its previous price concessions. Sales of DDT are described as moderate and within the former price range. Demand for other synthetics has continued spotty, with buyers reluctant to make commitments prior to immediate requirements. The picture is quite different in some of the natural insecticides. In pyrethrum for instance, sales have been good and the same in cube root. There is a definite shortage of derris root at present. The weed and bush control chemicals have held a highly competitive position over the last few weeks. Demand for these materials has emanated mostly from the midwest and the Pacific northwest.

BHC—January production was placed at 5,594,479 pounds, compared with 2,844,565 in December and 11,493,170 pounds in January, 1952. The gamma isomer content in January was 1,045,406 pounds, against 563,062 in the preceding month and 1,597,745 pounds in January, last year.

Bordeaux Mixture — Priced higher at 18c. per pound for four-pound bags and 24c. for one-pound bags, truckloads, and 19c. to 26c. per pound for less, works, freight allowed on 96 pounds or more.

DDT—Output during January amounted to 7,052,006 pounds, compared with 5,288,329 in December and 9,938,441 pounds in January, 1952.

2,4-D Acid — Production in January amonted to 2,929,568 pounds, compared with 2,440,492 pounds in December and a revised total of 2,462,150 pounds of acid and derivatives in January last year. The total of acid esters and salts made during January was 2,371,202 pounds, against 1,795,770 pounds in the previous month. The equivalent of 2,4-D acid esters and salts in January, 1953, was 2,498,758 pounds.

Paris Green—Priced higher at 36c. per pound in 100-pound drums and at 46c. for 25-pound drums, with a range of upward to 75c. per pound for small cans, depending upon size, truck loads, and from 37c. to 77c. per pound for less, works, freight allowed on 96 pounds or more.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Soil Conditioners Trade Practices Parley Deferred

The Federal Trade Commission has given up plans for a trade practice conference of the chemical soil conditioners industry in advance of the spring planting season. Although the commission acted favorably last year on an application for a conference to devise rules of fair trade, it was announced that there has not been sufficient time to permit adequate consideration and appraisal of the results obtained through use of the various products.

Among the promotional practices to which the commission is giving consideration and to which it is desired to direct public attention, are the following:—

(a) The advertising of chemical soil conditioners so as to leave the impression that remarkably good results can be obtained regardless of what kind of soil the purchaser may desire to treat with the product.

(b) Failure to disclose in advertising that for optimum results soil must be prepared (tilled) and in most cases the product mixed with the soil.

(c) Failure to disclose related facts such as the quantity of the product necessary to be applied to a given area for best results.

(d) Advertising an industry product so as to create an erroneous impression that the overall benefits derived from the use of the product equal or surpass that of peat moss.

The Bureau of Industry Cooperation of the Commission is continuing its activities in the field of chemical soil conditioners to the end that the trade practice proceedings will be completed as soon as practicable and adequate trade practice rules established, it was pointed out.

Arkell & Smith Appoints

James A. Schoenstein has been appointed sales representative in the Texas area of the southern division of Arkell & Smiths, Canajoharie, N. Y. Mr. Schoenstein has replaced W. F. Nesbit, who was recently appointed eastern division sales manager with headquarters in New York.

Lindane Data Offered

Ethyl Corporation, New York, has announced publication of a new booklet on lindane. The publication, which has been written primarily for insecticide formulators, describes the chemical and physical properties of lindane, outlines its fields of usefulness against many insects, and tells of the numerous ways in which it can be formulated into a finished insecticide. The booklet is available to the trade and to professional persons upon request to Ethyl at 100 Park avenue, New York 17.

Molybdenum Allotment to US 5,067 Tons for 2nd Quarter

The United States has been alloted 5,067 metric tons of the total free-world supplies of 6,478.25 metric tons of molybdenum that will be available during the second quarter of this year, it was announced March 24 by the International Materials Conference.

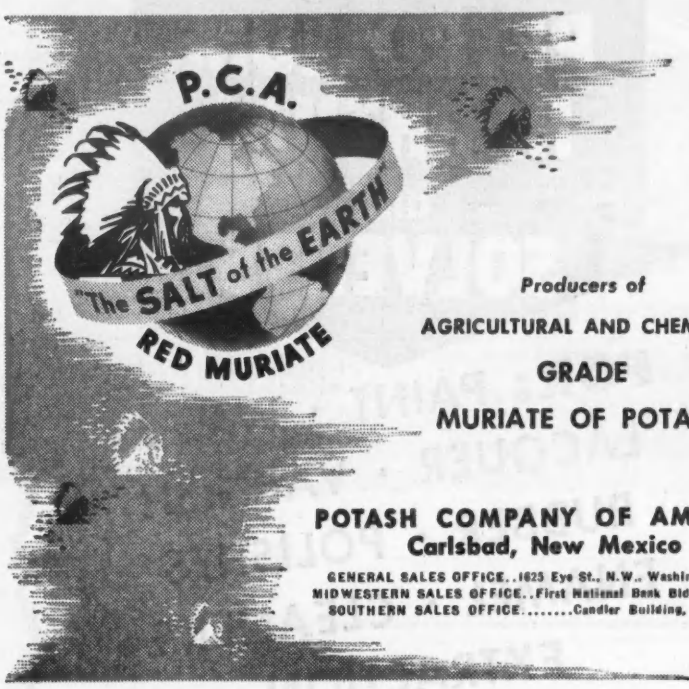
The allotment to this country is in the form of ores and concentrates. The estimated free-world production of molybdenum in the second quarter is expected to be at about the same level as that of the first quarter, which is still short of defense and stockpiling requirements, IMC said.

Announcement was also made by the IMC that it has dissolved its copper-zinc-lead committee, effective March 31. The committee earlier this year decided to discontinue the allocation of copper in reflecting the continuing improvement in the supply and demand position of copper in the free world.

This committee was the first of the commodity groups to be established within the framework of the IMC. Copper and zinc were placed under world allocation for the first time in the fourth quarter of 1951. Allocation of zinc was discontinued in May, 1952. Allocation of copper was discontinued last February. Lead was not placed under allocation by the agency.

Innis, Speiden Moves Head Offices in With Berkshire's

The New York sales and executive offices of Innis, Speiden & Co., were transferred last week from 117 Leberty street to the offices of its sister organization, Berkshire Chemicals, Inc., in the Graybar Building, 420 Lexington avenue, New York 17. Spokesmen for the company said the move heralds a more intergrated relationship between the Innis, Speiden and Berkshire operations. The Innis, Speiden telephone number is Lexington 2-5959.



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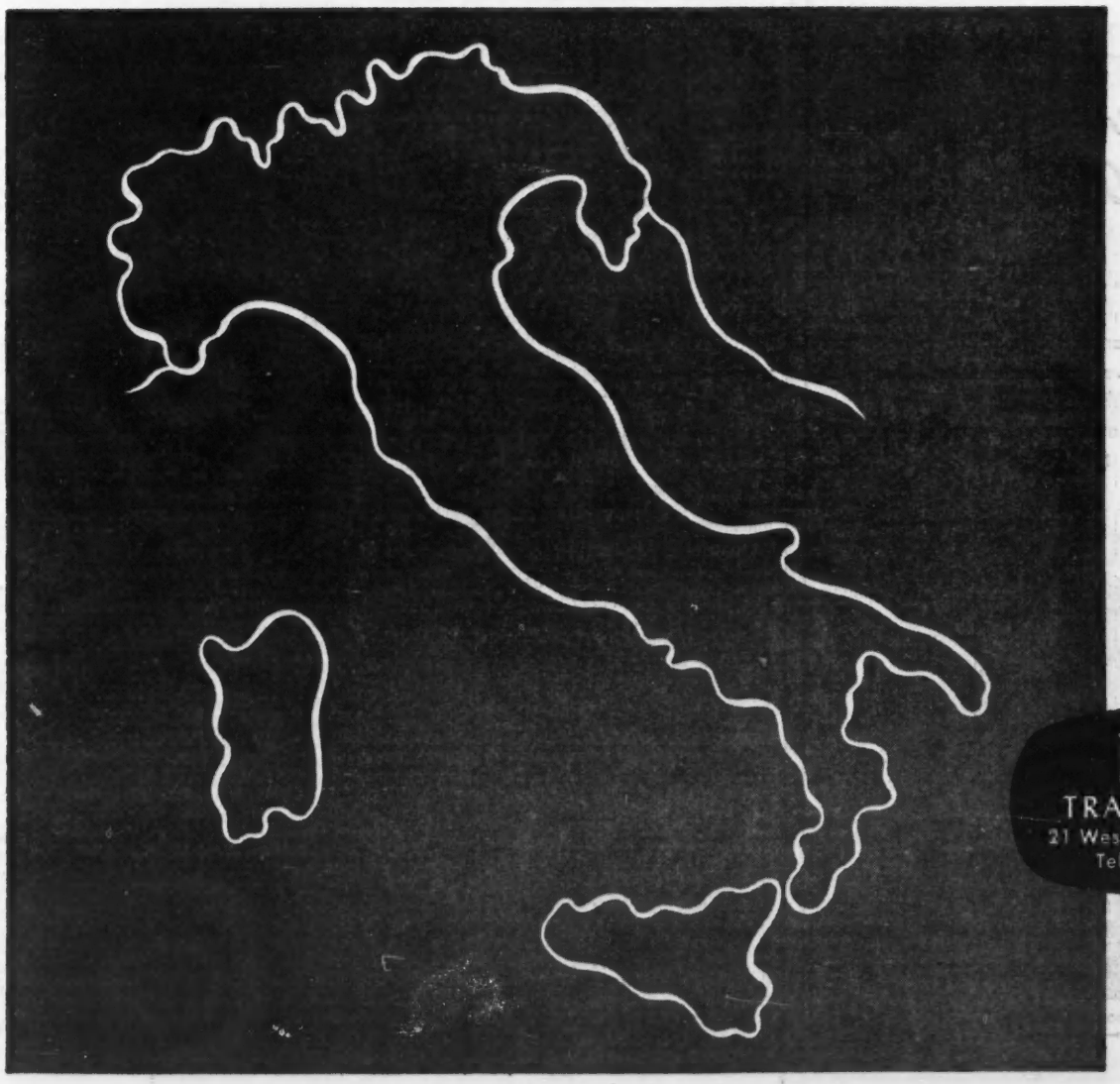

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Petroleum Derivatives

About the only price adjustments made on materials covered in this market since the lifting of controls last month, was some local action on the West Coast when prices of aromatic and aliphatic solvents were generally increased on the average of 1.6 cents per gallon. This trend on the West Coast did not migrate eastward, and nationwide the price patterns held to about the same level as prevailed at, and since, the 1951 price freeze. Some items, meanwhile had been lowered.

The toluol market was certainly as critical as ever, the government still finding it necessary to take the major proportion of nitration grade material produced for its TNT program, and at the same time taking large volumes of petroleum toluol for aviation gasoline. This left civilian consumption short of requirements, and threw an added burden on such aromatics as xylol. However, xylol producers were allocating their established customers what material was available on an equitable basis, based on past purchases. This took care of their most pressing needs. However, most makers were reluctant to take on any new accounts, and buyers without established sources of supply were somewhat hard pressed.

Solvent naphtha of 150 degree flash point was tight, but there was ample production of the 100 degree flash solvent to take care of all current demand. Lacquer diluents were moving in good volume. A steady demand was reported for mineral spirits and VM&P naphtha. Demand for Stoddard solvent, cleaners naphtha, and rubber solvent were well sustained, and there was no slow up foreseen in the remainder of this quarter, or the next, on aliphatics.

Waxes were still moving as fast as they could be produced, but some let-up was expected in the late Spring, a seasonal slump that happens every year. Also facing a Summer slump were the liquefied petroleum gases. Already business had slowed down considerably and makers were caught up on all back orders.

Solvents and Diluents

Aliphatic Solvents—The trade looked for no price adjustments in the East, although there had been a 1.6 cents per gallon increase effected last month on the West Coast, which was rather general. Supplies of mineral spirits, Stoddard solvent, cleaners naphtha, and VM&P were quite adequate to take care of the sustained good demand. The feeling was generally held that this quarter, and perhaps th next, would see a good business volume which started to build up last Fall. Some let up in demand during the Summer, but not much, was expected in some quarters.

Aromatics—After the recent price advances of 1.6 cents per gallon on the West Coast on partial aromatic solvents, prices remained stable nationwide on these solvents. The East was not inclined to make any upward price adjustments, and none were looked for in the immediate future.

Solvent naphtha of the 150 degree flash point was still in a critical supply position, but the 100 degree flash material was in adequate supply, and had been ever since production facilities were expanded about a year ago. There was apparently a good supply of the higher boiling partial aromatic solvents, and they moved steadily into consuming channels under a well sustained demand.

Benzol—With new production now on stream having an annual capacity in excess of 19,000,000 gallons of petroleum source benzol in addition to 33,000,000 gallons of toluol, the overall benzol picture was generally viewed as potentially in fair supply, the problem of too much high priced petroleum benzol on the market being felt as a temporary situation.

Lacquer Diluents—Fast evaporating aliphatic solvents used as lacquer diluents were in good demand. The shortage of such aromatic solvent diluents as toluol and xylol caused lacquer manufactures to lean a little heavier on more highly powered true solvents and the use of more lean diluents. Prices were firm nationwide, and in the East there was no change from levels which have long prevailed. However, last month there was some upward adjustment on the order of 1.6 cents per gallon on the West Coast.

Toluol—The supply position was still quite critical. Need for nitration grade was such that the government has again issued directives on manufacturers requisitioning the major portion of their output of nitration material amounting to somewhere near 70 percent in some cases. Some toluol produced by petroleum makers was expected to continue moving toward nitrating plants, but the bulk of the government needs for petroleum toluol were being used in aviation gasoline. This, of course, left civilian needs shy of requirements, and threw heavier pressure on other aromatics such as xylol.

Xylol—Price patterns were unchanged nationwide, but some weeks ago there had been some upward revision on aromatic solvents on the West Coast. Demand for xylol was heavy, but most producers were able to take care of their established accounts on as equitable apportioning system as possible based on past purchases. This took care of the immediate needs of consuming industries.

Price Trends

Advanced

Aliphatic solvents, West Coast, 1.6c. per gal.
Aromatic solvents, West Coast, 1.6c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
104.48	104.40	104.40

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Waxes

Paraffin—The feeling was generally held that from a cost of production standpoint, prices should advance. However, there was just as strong a feeling that prices would not be advanced because in another two months the market was felt likely to become sufficiently competitive that any price increase made now, would not hold. Demand was well sustained at present, but makers were looking for a seasonal decline in demand in the late Spring.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Makers of liquefied petroleum gases reported that they were currently caught up on orders, and demand had slackened noticeably. March is usually a slow month, with trading quite in anticipation of the Summer lull in this type of business. Buyers were apparently limiting their orders to inventory replacements, perhaps in anticipation of Summer discounts.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—As of March 19 there were Canadian field postings on crude oil of $2.35½ per barrel at Excelsior, $2.33 at Duhamel, $2.11 at Big Valley, $2.42½ at Armise, $2.12 at Fenn, $2.42½ at Golden Spike, $2.38 at Joseph Lake, $2.48 at Leduc-Woodbend, $2.43 at New Norway, $2.30½ to $242½ at Acheson/Stony Plain; $2.34 to $2.43 at Malmo, $2.38½ at Redwater, and $2.35 at Armena/Camrose. It was also noted that Turner Valley crudes were advanced 6c. per barrel for all gravities as of March 19.

Natural Gas—The marketed production of natural gas in 1952 was seven percent higher than in 1951. It was the 14 percent growth in industrial consumption that maintained the high growth rate experienced in all classes of consumption in recent years, the Bureau of Mines said. Residential consumption increased 8 percent and commercial consumption 6 percent. Gas used for the manufacture of carbon black declined 16 percent. Total 1952 natural gas consumption amounted to 2,138,200 million cubic feet.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 4 totaled 273,357,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 272,448,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 909,000 barrels comprising an increase of 373,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 536,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Shell No Longer Crediting Used Steel Drum Returns

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced to its customers that it will no longer grant credit for the return of used steel drums. The action was taken, the company said, because Shell now finds itself unable to handle properly the accumulation of used containers at its reconditioning facilities. The cooperation of its customers in returning steel drums for re-use, it was added, has built up for the company a more-than-adequate supply.

Last April 1, Shell discontinued its policy of charging a $10 deposit on drums. At the same time, however, in order to insure an adequate supply of drums, it also instituted a policy of reimbursing customers at the ceiling price ($1.75) for each drum returned in good condition, freight collect, to a destination indicated by the company.

Sun Pipe Line Co. Plans Toledo-Detroit Area Link

Plans for construction of an eight-inch products pipe line loop between Toledo, Ohio, and Inkster Junction, west of Detroit, Mich., have been announced by officials of Sun Pipe Line Company, a subsidiary of the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia. The line is part of an expension program tied in with the construction of Sun's $14,000,000 Sarnia, Ontario, refinery which is under construction and scheduled for completion in October. Approximately forty-five miles long, the line will have a capacity of 20,000 barrels a day.

Catalytic Cracking Unit Announced By Standard Ore Development Co.

Announcement has been made of a new low cost fluid catalytic cracking unit by the Standard Oil Development Company, New York, central research and engineering affiliate of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). The first of these units, which are known as the "Model IV," was recently placed in operation by Imperial Oil, Ltd., at its Edmonton, Alberta, refinery.

With a capacity of 10,000 barrels per day, the new fluid "cat cracker" is one of a total of twenty similar units now in various stages of construction throughout the world. When completed, they will have a combined total throughout of some 295,000 barrels per day.

Standard Oil Designates Welch Nominee for Board of Directors

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has announced that Leo D. Welch, company treasurer, has been designated as a nominee for election as a member of the board of directors at the annual shareholders' meeting to be held May 27. Mr. Welch has been treasurer since 1944, joining the company after twenty-five years of foreign banking experience.

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Coal Chemicals

Imported 78-degree naphthalene was reduced another fraction last week. The price of methyl cyclohexanol was advanced 1 cent.

The benzol price picture continued to look firm. No significant changes have taken place in the demand levels for these chemicals. Producers were selling all of the coaltar benzol they could make. The market for toluol was extremely tight and showed every evidence of remaining that way for quite a while. Coaltar and petroleum producers have not been able to give industrial consumers as much toluol as they want, because of the pressing needs for T.N.T. and aviation gasoline. The xylol market was generally pictured as being in excellent balance. However, there is no surplus xylol around, and the tightness of toluol has thrown some extra demand on the xylol market.

The natural tar acids were said to be moving at a fair rate. Demand has not been heavy, but it was all right. Cresol sales were said to be at a moderate level, as was the case with domestic cresylic acid. Demand from cresylic resins for the cresols and cresylic acid has been fair. Imported ADF cresylic acid was reflecting increased competition in lower prices established in recent weeks.

Current demand levels for refined 2-degree pyridin have been sustained at the same height. Producers said that they did not anticipate any radical change in the pyridin market. Natural phenol was one tar acid that has shown fair activity. Synthetic phenol producers said that demand has held to the same approximate levels. The market for naphthalene has not shown any real spark of life yet. Domestic producers were selling crude at the same slow pace. The seasonal pickup anticipated for refined material has not developed so far. Producers of intermediates reported fairly good activity. Maleic and phthalic anhydrides were going well. Fumaric acid was enjoying a good demand.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the industry operated at a record rate for the third consecutive week during the week ending March 21. Operations then were at 101.5 percent of capacity, equivalent to 2,288,000 net tons. The operating rate for the week ending March 28 was scheduled to be 100.2 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,259,000 tons, compared with 2,240,000 tons one month ago, and 2,141,000 tons one year ago.

Benzol—The price structure of the market for benzol continued to look firm last week. Some sources have already announced increases scheduled for the immediate weeks ahead. Another producer will raise prices to 40c., effective April 1.

Demand for this aromatic has continued on an excellent level. Producers said that they were able to sell all of their coaltar output just as fast as they made it. The lower price of coaltar benzol gives it a price advantage over petroleum source material and imported benzol. The higher cost of imported benzol has been figured on the basis of what it costs above the original purchase price to bring the material up to the desired grade by further refining.

Preliminary production statistics from the Tariff Commission indicate that total output of all grades of benzol, other than motor grade, was 245,221,621 gallons in 1952. A breakdown of the total figure indicates that cokeoven operators produced 153,844,435 gallons during the year. Tar distiller accounted for 56,874,196 gallons and petroleum operators produced 34,502,990 gallons in 1952. The report shows that cokeoven operators also produced 1,884,665 gallons of motor benzol in 1952. The figures for production of motor grade from other sources were not available.

January production of all grades, except motor benzol, amounted to 24,997,288 gallons. Of the January total, cokeoven operators produced 16,174,215 gallons, petroleum operators produced 5,137,813 gallons, and tar distillers accounted for 3,685,260 gallons. Cokeoven operators also produced 85,410 gallons of motor benzol in January.

Coaltar—Cokeoven operators produced 68,865,623 gallons of crude in January, compared with 69,128,066 gallons in December, and 68,282,985 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Creosote—A fair amount of activity has been sustained by reasonably good demand. Producers said that this market is generally steady. The railroads, which are the largest consumers of creosote, ordinarily spread their purchases out over the year. Prices have remained firm at their old levels.

January production of creosote by cokeoven operators amounted to 3,514,056 gallons, as against 3,910,157 gallons in December, and 2,619,744 gallons in January, 1952.

Cresols — Demand for the cresols has not shown any significant changes. Suppliers said that sales were at a moderate level. Buying was not exceptionally heavy, but it was not bad. Prices have held to their old schedules. No changes were anticipated at this time.

Cresylic Acid—Domestic producers said that there has not been much change in the market for this tar acid. Demand has not shown ay tendencies to surge upwards, but sales were considered to be at a fairly good level. Prices have remained at their previously established levels.

The recent reduction of imported ADF cresylic acid immediately effected the low side of importers' quotations, however the outer limits were not finally reduced until this past week. A reduction of 5c. per gallon for small drum lots took place last week. Current quotations of ADF acid were between 75c. and 90c. per gallon, depending upon quantity.

Naphthalene—Domestic producers said that demand for crude material has not improved significantly in recent weeks. It was said that there hasn't been any evidence of a substantial pickup for refined material. An increase in demand levels was momentarily expected, with the coming of the moth control season. Naphthalene supplies were ample for the current buying levels. Prices have remained at their old schedules.

Importers have found that the slowness of the naphthalene market consistently reflected in price weakness. Last week saw another fractional reduction of hot-pressed material. Current quotations of 78-degree material were 1/20c. lower than the previous week, at a range of 3.25c. to 3.35c. per pound.

Phenol—A source said that the natural tar acids were moving at a moderate level. Buying levels for synthetic material were said to be fair, but there was no evidence of substantial increases. Phenolic resins and adhesives have been enjoying good activity since the end of last year. Even though these products are the largest outlets for phenol, buying from them has not been heavy enough to make this market a good deal stronger. Prices have remained at their previously established levels.

Pyridin—The current market for refined 2-degree material was at a status quo. Producers still were unable to take care of the volume of demand that persists. Although the resale market has slipped during the past month or so and the export market for tar bases has been dull, no effects of weakening have shown through this market. Suppliers say that they could still sell more refined pyridin if they had it. Prices were steady at the $1.15 level.

January production of crude tar bases by cokeoven operators was 45,019 gallons, on a dry basis, compared with December output of 46,429 gallons, and production of 43,795 gallons in January, 1952, information from the Bureau of Mines indicates.

Cokeoven production of refined 2-de-

Price Trends

Advanced
Methyl cyclohexanol, 1c. per lb.

Reduced
Naphthalene, crude, imp., 1/20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 28, 1952
113.26	113.26	113.24	113.71

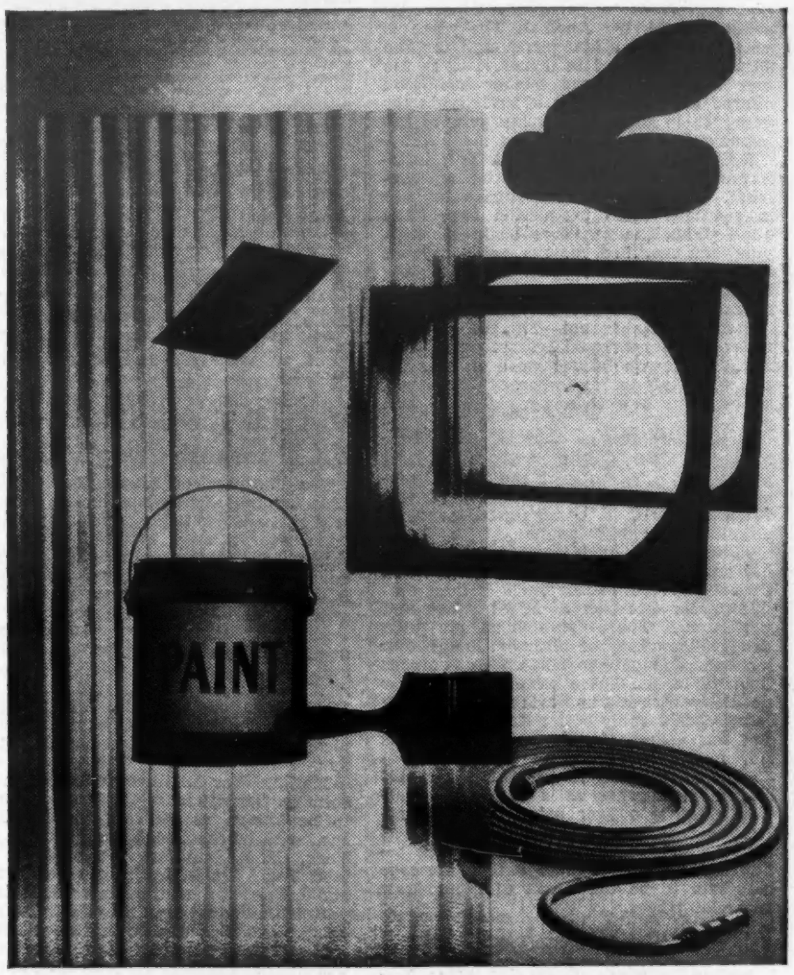
(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending March 28, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,056,119
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	38,171,147
Benzol	gals.	3,641,153
Coaltar	gals.	16,747,025
Creosote oil	gals.	935,419
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,579,947
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	27,157
Toluol	gals.	718,161
Xylol	gals.	191,610

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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gree pyridin in January amounted to 146,307 pounds, against 164,386 pounds in December, and 111,183 pounds in January, 1952.

Solvent Naphtha—January cokeoven production of crude heavy solvent totaled 422,364 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines. In comparison, December output was 427,321 gallons, and January, 1952, production was 451,817 gallons.

Cokeoven operators also produced 28,056 gallons or refined light solvent in January, compared with 18,000 gallons in December, and 19,860 gallons in January, 1952.

Toluol—The market for this aromatic continued to be in very tight supply. Producers have not been able to take care of the entire demand from both industry and government defense needs.

The bulk of coaltar production has been going to the arsenals for nitration. The fact that more shells have been fired during the war of position in Korea than during World War II made it clear why so much toluol is being required to make the TNT. An equally large amount of toluol, mostly petroleum source material, has been going into aviation gasoline output. Government requirements from these two directions, plus demand from industrial consumers, have combined to keep this market in a tight situation.

Industrial users of toluol have found it increasingly difficult to obtain material for protective coatings. It was felt that the situation was not easing any. In fact, many indications pointed towards a more critical supply position, insofar as industrial consumers were concerned.

Total output of all grades by cokeoven operators in January was 3,073,244 gallons, compared with December production of 3,066,509 gallons, and January, 1952 output of 2,998,136 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Xylol—No changes in the market conditions have taken place. Demand for this solvent has been very good. Producers reported buying was at a par with output. Industrial finishes and lacquers have been the mainstay of this material. The tightness of the toluol market has given xylol a boost. Producers did not anticipate any particular changes in the immediate weeks ahead.

Cokeoven operators produced a total of 848,964 gallons in January, as against 792,968 gallons in December, and 786,827 gallons in January, 1952, information from the Bureau of Mines indicates.

Dyes

Increases in some coaltar dyes were scheduled to take effect April 1, according to a producer's announcement. The following dyes quoted in OPD's prices current section were scheduled for changes:—chrysodine Y color index No. 20 was due to go up to 74c. per pound from 64c. per pound; fast light orange 2 G, C. I. No. 27 will become 90c., an increase of 12c. from 78c. per pound; orange Y, dustless, C. I. No. 151 will advance from 47c. to 56c. per pound, orange RR is 55c. per pound and will become 66c.

The above changes are a few of the increases listed in the new schedules. Advances were also scheduled for bismark brown RX, C. I. No. 332, scarlet B, C. I. 382, diamine brown M, C. I. 420, tartrazine, concentrated, C. I. 640, auramine, concentrated, C. I. 655, and nigrosine, WSJ, C. I. 865. It was said that the increases have come about because of the rise in labor and raw material costs. The new prices will not be listed in our price section until the next issue, inasmuch as they are not effective until April 1.

Chrome Blue Black R, C. I. 202—According to production figures released by the Tariff Commission, total output of this material in 1952 came to 1,111,891 pounds. The figures for January production were not available.

Direct Black EW, C. I. 581—Preliminary figures for 1952 production were set at 4,991,151 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. January output was 723,458 pounds, compared with 699,408 pounds produced in December.

Naphthol AS, F. P. 302—The preliminary total for 1952 output was 504,100 pounds, information from the Tariff Commission relates. Production of this dye in January amounted to 59,092 pounds, while December output was 53,678 pounds.

Intermediates

Anilin—January production totaled 10,037,254 pounds, compared with December output of 9,037,369 pounds, according to information from the Tariff Commission. The preliminary figures for the year show that production amounted to 95,740,240 pounds.

Fumaric Acid—Producers reported a good number of calls for this intermediate.

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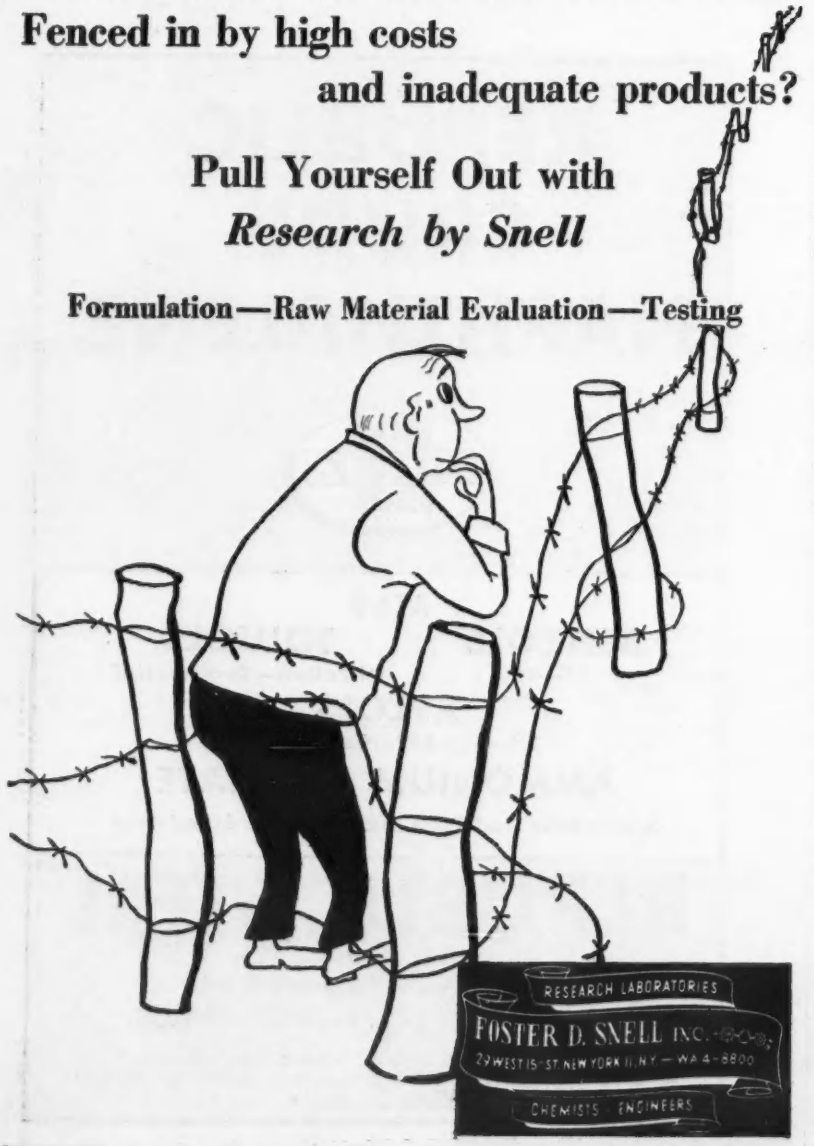

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CHEMISTS · ENGINEERS

Demand from synthetic resins producers accounted for much of the current business, it was said. Prices have held to the same levels.

Gammapicoline—A producer announced that gamma is to become commercially available effective April 1. The price is scheduled to be $3.00 per pound for the 98 percent material in drums. This is the first time the gamma isomer has been offered since the flurry of activity in tar bases which started early last year at the introduction of the TB drug isoniazid.

Maleic Anhydride—Demand for this intermediate has shown substantial improvement, a source stated. Inquiries for use in synthetic resin production have been quite good. The furniture trade has kept pure and modified maleic resins moving at a fairly good clip. There was also some interest from polyesters which has been reflected in the market for this anhydride.

Methyl Cyclohexanol—The price of this material was advanced 1c. last week. Current tankcar quotations were at 34c. per pound. Drum carlots were at 35.5c. per pound, and less than carlots were 36c. per pound.

Monochlorobenzene — The preliminary total of 1952 output was 354,716,991 pounds, information from the Tariff Commission indicates. January production was 30,228,619 pounds, as against December output of 30,290,639 pounds.

Phthalic Anhydride — A good demand has sustained the activity in this market. Producers were moving much of their output in the direction of alkyd resins and plasticizers. There have been no price changes reported for phthalic. Production has been adequate to take care of current demand levels. There were no particular problems with raw materials, naphthalene being considerably easier than it was during this time last year, and the months previous to last March.

Piperidine—Current schedules for this intermediate were at a range of $2.60 to $3.00. The outside price includes a recent increase for spot material as well as being a quantity spread and a range between producers schedules. The increase was said to be the result of higher raw material prices.

Bids Wanted

Acetone, 10,000 gals., Contracting Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., inv. 217, Apr. 6.

Adhesive, 16,812 gals. in 5-gal. containers, water resistant, Directorate of Procurement, Gadsden Air Force Depot, Gadsden, Ala., inv. 33B, Apr. 10.

Chemicals, misc., 260,000 lbs. in 200-lb. cbys., sulphuric acid, 66° Baume, grade A, inv. X-620, Apr. 2, Contracting Officer, Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Phila. 37, Pa.; 4,000 lbs. Calcium arsenate dust, 1,200 lbs. nicotine dust 10%, 750 lbs. rotenone dust 1%, 2,000 lbs. sodium chlorate, 300 lbs. calcium chloride, inv. 30-2168, Apr. 6, Contracting Officer, Justice-Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, Englewood, Colo.; 327, 750 lbs. in 350-lb. non-returnable containers, herbicide ammonium sulfamate, inv. CIVENG-120, Apr. 11, Corps of Engineers, P. O. B. 60, Vicksburg, Miss.; 14,520 lbs. in 5-lb. cns. pumice ground, grade FF, 25,000 lbs. in 5-lb. cns. talcum powder, soap stone, tech., grade, inv. 1438, Apr. 6, Navy Purchasing Officer, 111 E. 16 St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.; 30,000 lbs. talcum powder (soap stone) tech., inv. 176, Apr. 7, Contracting Officer, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.

Drugs, misc., 4,800 bots. alkaline aromatic solution, 100s tablets, 34,560 bots. D-amphetamine sulphate tablets, 5 mg., 1/12 gr. 100s, 13,824 bots. ascorbic acid tablets, 0.05 gm., ¾ gr. 100s, 5,184 bots. bismuth subcarbonate tablets, 0.324 gm., 5 gr., 100s, 2,304 bots. dehydrocholic acid tablets, 0.25 gm., 4 gr., 100s, inv. 1213, Apr. 3; 27,456 bots. cascara sagrada tablets, 0.25 gm., 100s, 1,608 bots. estrogenic substances tablets, 1.25 gm., 500s, 24,216 bots. ferrous sulphate tablets, 0.324 gm., 1,000s, inv. 1205, Apr. 3; 177,563 bots. hexavitamin tablets, 100s, inv. 740N, Apr. 2; 1,248 bots. methenamine mandelate tablets, 0.25 gm., 4 gr., 500s, 18,432 bots. methantheline bromide tablets, 50 mg., ¾ gr., 100s, inv. 760N, Apr. 3; 2,880 bots. oleovitamin A capsules, high potency, 50,000 USP units, 100s, 24,000 bots. oleovitamin A and D capsules, concentrated, 100s, 1,300 tubes pilocarpine hydrochloride tablets, 0.032 gms, ½ gr., 10s, 2,160 bots. amobarbital sodium capsules, 0.2 gm., 3 gr., 500s, inv. 1222, Apr. 6, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Strontium bromide, 6 bots., 12 bots tannic acid, 6 bots. strontium peroxide, 60 bots. tannic acid, 124 items, inv. 68, Apr. 9, Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Dugway Proving Ground, Poole, Utah; 450 lbs. mercuric chloride crystals, inv. ENG-600, Apr. 3, San Francisco District, Corps of Engineers, 1800 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, California.

Ether, 627,000 lbs, Contracting Officer Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., inv. 222, Apr. 6.

Gas, 180,000 lbs. in 100-lb. cyl., propane, Contracting Officer, Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio, inv. 34, Apr. 20.

Insecticides, 5,175 gals. in 5-gal. cns. DDT, emulsion concentrate, 50,000 lbs. in 25-lb. cns. DDT powder, Grade B, inv. 1422, Apr. 6, Navy Purchasing Officer, 111 E. 16th St., N. Y., N. Y.; 6,000 lbs. insecticide, inv. 2B-27633, Apr. 7, General Services Adm., Business Service Centers, 7th and D Sts. S. W., Washington 25, D. C.; 1,045 gals. lindane, emulsifiable concentrate, 20% lindane (BHC), 7.5% emulsifier, 72.5c solvents, inv. 65, Apr. 8, Contracting Officer, Mac Dill AFB, Florida.

Paints, 476 1-gal. cns. paint, aluminum ready mixed with powder, class C, 2 lbs. of aluminum powder to 1 gal. varnish, inv. 3G-27421, Mar. 31; 3 items pigments in oil, paint colors, tinting colors, various quantities, inv. 3G-27417R, Apr. 3, General Services Adm., Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts. S. W., Washington 25, D. C.; 750 gals. in 5 gal. cns. linoleum paste cement, 60 gals. paste filler, 36 qts. pigmented wood filler, 150 gals. interior oil paint, flat, white, 240 gals. lacquer thinner, 120 gals. interior varnish, floor and trim, inv. 45213 Apr. 2; 1,000 gals. enamel, semi-gloss, white, inv. NY-3D-45489, Apr. 15, General Services Adm., Business Service Center, P.O. Box 39, Canal St. Station, N. Y. 13, N. Y.; 2,597 gals. OD ready mixed paint, inv. 756, Apr. 3, 9,240 gals. primer, metal zinc chromate, inv. 753, Apr. 7, Contracting Officer, Topeka AF Depot, Topeka, Kansas.

Primer paint, exterior, 850 gals., inv. ENG-598, Apr. 3, San Francisco District, Corps of Engineers, 180 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.; 464 gals. enamel, olive drab, 2,030 gals. thinner, synthetic enamel, inv. 136, Apr. 8, Contracting Officer, Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Chambersburg, Pa.; 175 gals. enamel, gloss synthetic resin, 50 gals paint, ready mix, interior, 300 gals. oil paint, inv. 81, Apr. 2, Contracting Officer, New Cumberland General Depot, New Cumberland, Pa.; 1,065 gals. cold water paint, interior, cream color, 350 gals. ready mixed exterior, permanent green paint, inv. 211, Apr. 3, Contracting Officer, Base Procurement Division, EWB Bldg. 120, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; 120 cns. wood plastc, 24 cns. pigments in oil, 66 gals. varnish, interior, 608 gals. varnish, spar, inv. FW-28650, Apr. 7, General Serivces Adm., Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas.

Salt, indefinite quantity, General Services Adm., Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas, inv. FW-25445, Apr. 7.

Tetrachloroethylene, 10,340 gals. in 55 gal. dms., technical grade, Navy Purchasing Officer, 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y., inv. 1433, Apr. 15.

Wax, 2,750 gals. floor, liquid, Type I, General Services Adm., Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C., inv. 3G-27426R, Mar. 31.

Midland Tar to Take Over UK Monsanto Cresylic Trade

The business of Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., London, of refining cresylic acids and selling them throughout the world will be taken over April 1 by Midland Tar Distillers, Ltd., Oldbury, England, it was announced last week. As regards the United States, this will chiefly involve ADF cresylic acids and pure orthocresol.

Midland Tar has a new $5,000,000 plant nearing completion, and two-thirds of the unit is already in operation. Output of ADF acid alone is expected to be over 1,000,000 gallons annually. The new plant will also produce naphthalene, pyridin, picolines and other related coaltar products.

Midland Tar Distillers will sell in this country through a newly-formed concern to be known as Midland Tar Distillers, Inc., with offices at 445 Park avenue, New York. H. E. Southern will represent Midland Tar. While, initially, cresylic acids and orthocresol will be offered, it is expected that ultimately the whole range of coaltar products will be marketed here.

Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., meanwhile, will not manufacture cresylic acid, but will offer its range of chemicals for sale in this country through the Riches-Nelson Company, 342 Madison avenue, New York.

Pitts. Coke Fine Chemicals Division Opens New Office

The fine chemicals division of the Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has opened a sales office to serve the Philadelphia territory, which includes Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Address of the new office will be room 203, 29 Bala avenue, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa. Sales supervisor is Royce C. Bond. The new office will expedite shipments of dyestuffs from the firm's Philadelphia warehouse.

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PHTHALIDE

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consumers continued to take moderate quantities of textile and leather chemicals last week for prompt delivery. Prices ruled steady and unchanged for the entire list.

Chemicals moved in good volume against existing contracts, while new business was limited to immediate needs.

In sizing materials, consumers operated in a hand to mouth manner. Supplies were ample, except tapioca flour. Arrivals of tapioca flour from Java during April were expected to improve to some extent the tight supply situation. Potato starch remained steady at the recent decline for shipment from Maine. Interest in imported starch was inactive and shipments were more or less nominal. Demand for corn dextrin and starch was fairly active for immediate requirements. Sago flour was in fair request on spot, while interest in replacements was quiet.

Cattle hide leather production in January was larger, totaling at 2,107,000 hides, compared with 2,093,000 during December, according to Tanners Council, while calf and whole kip skins declined to 930,000 against 994,000; goat and kid skins, 2,793,000 against 2,989,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,215,000 against 2,243,000.

Department of Agriculture has announced that, effective April 1, the wool and mohair price support programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation will be operated from a newly-established Production and Marketing Administration Commodity Office in Boston, Mass. The office will be responsible for carrying out price support and supply program operations for these two commodities. Area appraisal offices, now known as area wool offices, will be under the new office and will be responsible for appraisal, including core sampling, of wool offered under the wool price support program. These offices are located in Boston, Chicago, Denver, Philadelphia, Portland, San Angelo and San Francisco.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 28, 1952
103.09	103.09	103.09	85.84

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Production during 1952 totaled 693,453,690 pounds, according to the Census Bureau. Output in January, 1953, was indicated at 67,174,600 pounds, compared with 72,855,050 pounds in December, 1952, and 59,357,760 pounds, January, 1952. Market was quiet, but steady. Demand was limited to prompt needs.

Bichromates — Deliveries against current contracts were in good request. New business was fair, chiefly for spot delivery. Prices were well held at former levels.

Sodium Acetate — Demand was spotty, with users taking moderate quantities for actual needs. Quotations were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Buying interest was restricted to prompt requirements. Prices were maintained at unchanged levels. Stocks were ample.

Sulphonated Oils — Business was moderate, chiefly for immediate delivery. Prices were without change.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Improved inquiry was reported for Spring requirements. Market was steady. Albumin was maintained at 67c. per pound, drums and up to 80c., depending upon quantity.

Corn Dextrin—All grades were in fair request for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79 and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch — Business was reported fairly active for immediate delivery. Market was steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply was smaller, declining 1,959,000 bushels to 34,604,000 bushels for the week ended March 20, compared with 57,305,000 bushels, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. Farmers' intentions to plant corn this year was indicated by the Department of Agriculture at 81,764,000 acres. This compares with 82,658,000 acres planted last year and the 1942-51 average of 88,024,000 acres.

Egg Albumen—Consumers continued to limit purchases to immediate requirements. Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Flake was quoted at $2.49 to $2.51 per pound, and powdered, $2.53 to $2.55 per pound, depending upon quantity. Demand for technical was light. Prices ranged from $1.01 to $1.07 per pound, on spot, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk — A firm tone prevailed in this market. Supplies were moderate and well held. Quotations were unchanged at $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, depending upon quantity. Production has improved but reported below normal.

Potato Starch—Buying interest was restricted to actual needs and prompt delivery, as consumers continued to operate cautiously. Prices were unchanged and well held. Carlots were quoted at 7.35c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine. Imported starch was nominal at 8.40c. to 8.50c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid. Inquiry for imported material has slackened. On spot quotations were unchanged at 9½c. to 10¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Sago Flour—Small lots were in fair request for spot delivery. Prices were without change. Raw was quoted at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound and refined at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, according to quantity. Shipments ranged from 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, carlots exdock.

Tapioca Flour — Tight supply condition continued to affect business. Limited quantities on spot were quoted nominally at 14c. to 20c. per pound, depending upon seller and buyer. Java AAA was quoted at 9½c. per pound, carlots, exdock for mid-April delivery.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Good demand was reported for immediate delivery. Stocks were light and well held at current quotations. Extract 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works and 5.1c. per pound barrels, carlots, same basis.

Cutch — Market remained steady and unchanged. Shipments were quoted at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Myrobalans — Trading was reported slow. Shipments, however, were well held. JI's were quoted at $45 per ton, exdock; assorted at $48 per ton, and crushed, $65 to $66 per ton, same basis. Indian extract was steady at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Trading was light and spotty, chiefly for prompt shipment. Market remained firm. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified, 12 3/16c., same basis, plus duty.

Valonia — Business continued quiet. Shipments were unchanged and steady. Extract was quoted at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Beards were unchanged at $85 per ton and cups, $64, same basis.

Wattle — Consuming inquiry was restricted to moderate lots for prompt shipment. All grades were maintained at former prices. Fair average was quoted at $104 per ton, exdock and merchantable, $100 per ton, same basis. South African extract was held at 11⅛c. per pound and East African, 10⅞c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle extract production in the Union of South Africa totaled 102,137 tons during 1952, an increase of 9,265 tons over 1951. Export to the United States increased to about 27,938 tons, compared with 9,340 tons in 1951. On the other hand, shipments of wattle extract to the United Kingdom and Ireland dropped to 28,646 tons in 1952, about 11,000 tons less than 1951. Shipmerts of extract to Continental Europe amounted to 14,651 tons. Wattle bark production in 1952 totaled 18,308 tons. Approximately 18,000 tons were exported, a drop of nearly 9,000 tons from 1951 exports. United States purchases of South African wattle bark amounted to 5,030 tons in 1952, against 11,005 in 1951. A similar decrease was shown in 1952 shipments of only 5,379 tons to Continental Europe. Exports to the United Kingdom and Ireland totaled 1,138 tons.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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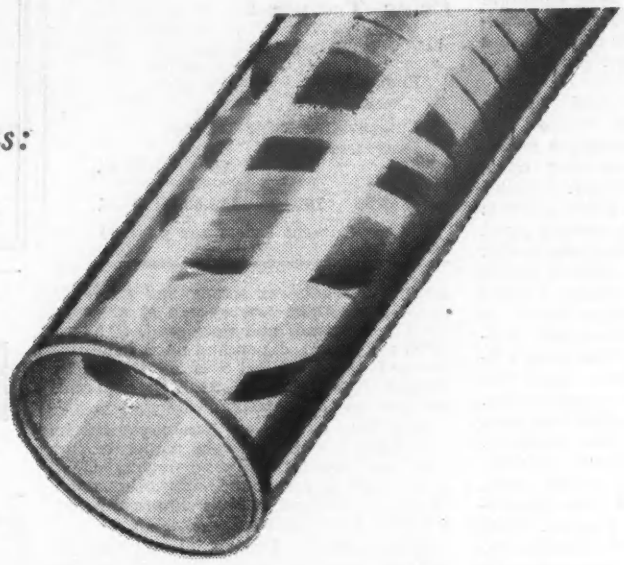

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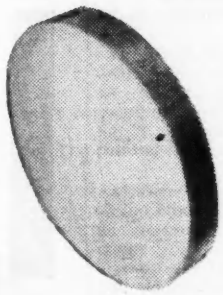

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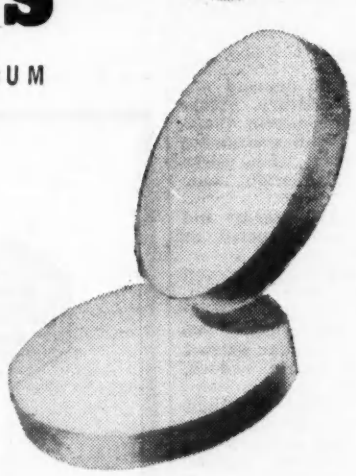

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

In its first week completely free from price controls, the drugs and fine chemicals market was fairly active. Announcement was made that borax and boric acid price schedules will be advanced, effective May 15. Lanolin producers advanced their price schedules. Hydrous and anhydrous, USP, grades were advanced 2½ cents and 2 cents per pound, respectively. Cosmetic grade lanolin was upped 3 cents per pound. A substantial reduction in inositol, previously announced, went into effect on Monday. The reduction was attributed by the producer as being the result of technological advances which yielded additional production economies. Natural menthol prices continued to advance with the Brazilian material up 30 cents per pound and the Japanese, 10 cents. The continued rise in menthol quotations was a reflection of firm prices at the source. Brazil's crop (this year) was expected to be considerably smaller than that in 1952, thanks to curtailment of acreage planted in peppermint. Whether prices will continue to rise was said to be largely dependent upon the extent of inventory replenishing which consumers may have to undertake. Distress lots of menthol which were carried over as long as two years have been eliminated and dealers no longer were faced with the prospects of unloading large stocks.

Statistics released last week revealed that ethyl alcohol production in January was up over that during the preceding month. Alcohol purchases to date by the RFC have given an added boost to the already strong demand for alcohol. Bids on an additional 20,000,000 gallons of alcohol were to be received by the RFC last week. With raw material costs up and a 20 percent price advance slated for ethanol on April 1, there were reports that foreign alcohol might successfully bid on this latest RFC purchase. Whether the RFC would continue to be in the alcohol buying business in the third quarter, however, remains a matter for conjecture and is contingent on whether the government owned synthetic rubber plants operated by it are sold to private industry.

Demand for the ester solvents was fair, on the whole. Producers of MEK and MIBK reported that business was good. The butyls and ethyl acetate have been moving at a better rate. Prices have remained unchanged despite the scheduled advance in alcohol quotations. Synthetic and natural methanol were both in good demand, particularly the latter.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for acetylsalicylic acid was described as fair, generally speaking. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry and prices were unchanged. Tariff Commission figures on acetylsalicylic acid production have been released. Production in January was 1,191,934 pounds compared to 1,136,680 pounds in December, 1952. The preliminary total for 1952 production amounted to 13,276,112 pounds.

Alcohol—Demand for ethyl alcohol was reported to be at high levels. Supplies were adequate for inquiry and production schedules have been stepped up in recent months as evidenced by the latest production figures tabulated by the treasury department. As previously announced, alcohol price schedules are slated to be advanced 8c. per gallon, as of April 1, to 48c. per gallon for pure alcohol. Blackstrap molasses quotations for the 1953 crop have continued to strengthen and at last reports, were approximately double the 4½c. per gallon figure at which the bulk of last year's crop had been sold.

Offerings of alcohol to the RFC for its rubber program were expected to be priced considerably higher than those accepted on the first RFC purchases in January. The civilian demand for alcohol has increased substantially from that in the last quarter of 1952. A smaller blackstrap yield in addition to increased demand for molasses have combined in driving these prices upward. Some trade sources reported that foreign alcohol may once again come into this country via sales to the RFC. With costs for the manufacture of domestic alcohol up, low priced alcohol from abroad may be very likely be able to compete in the latest RFC alcohol purchase program.

The National Supply Board of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Argentina, has announced an export quota of 10,000,000 liters of ethyl alcohol for the period ending May 31, 1953. The Board's action resulted from representations by the industry, which is anxious to dispose of abnormally large stocks held by distillers and distributors. High production combined with declining domestic consumption accounts for the growing accumulation of inventories in the last several years.

The industry estimates that output was approximately 108,000,000 liters in the year ended May 31, 1952 (about 105,000,000 liters pure alcohol) and that production may increase to 114,000,000 in 1952-53. Consumption in the fiscal year 1952-53 is expected to decline about 15 percent to 88,000,000 liters. A large part of the decrease in consumption is attributed to much lower demand for alcoholic beverages following a tax increase of 300 percent imposed on these products in 1950.

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on March 24, released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of January, 1953, in comparison with January, 1952.

Production

	Gallons	
	1952	1951
†Ethyl	46,160,978	42,253,911
*Completely denatured	42,517	74,980
*Specially denatured	18,994,249	26,030,991
Withdrawals		
†Ethyl, tax paid	1,814,813	1,992,958
tax free	42,004,458	55,899,101
*Completely denatured	46,240	83,390
Specially denatured	20,178,795	24,684,914
Stocks		
†Ethyl	84,263,088	94,441,657
*Completely denatured	33,369	33,440
*Specially denatured	7,050,536	10,444,578

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in January, 1953, and January, 1952, were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	1952	1951
Corn and corn products	242,917	59,456,669
Rye and rye products		
Malt and malt products	27,440	7,291,464
Wheat and wheat products	272,590	4,097,048
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	6,778	35,398,155
Other grain	.....	270,000
Total grain	549,725	106,513,336
Ethylene gas	10,887,451	7,115,986
Other materials	133,349	162,364
	Wine gallons	
	1952	1951
Molasses	27,427,050	12,408,532
Ethyl sulphate	16,097,647	15,315,957
Sulphite liquors	22,735,200	20,846,000
Other materials	5,553,111	6,473,581
†Products used in redistillation	891,632	998,300

†Proof gallons.

Amyl Acetate—Demand for amyl acetate has shown improvement and was considered to be fair. The increase in the consumption of amyl acetate was a result of the step up in lacquer consumption. Competition of petrochemical solvents, however, has cut into the market for ester solvents, in general. Amyl acetate prices were firm and unchanged. Whether the boost in alcohol prices will be reflected in increased price schedules for the ester solvents remained a matter for conjecture.

Tariff Commission figures for the production of amyl acetates during December last year amounted to 496,114 pounds. Production in January was up substantially, totaling 814,077 pounds. The preliminary total for 1952 aggregated 8,260,519 pounds.

Borax—An advance of $2.50 per ton in bulk and $3.50 per ton in bags, barrels and kegs, was announced last week on borax and boric acid. The increase is slated to go into effect May 15 and will affect both contract and spot price schedules.

Butyl Alcohol—Demand for butyl alcohol was reported to be fair. Consumption of butanol in recent months has shown some increase but not to the same extent as has ethyl alcohol. Producers were confidently predicting increased production of lacquers this year especially since the auto industry has planned a sizable increase in car production, unhampered by governmental restrictions on

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced

Lanolin, cosmetic, 3c. per lb.
USP, anhydrous, 2c. per lb.
hydrous, 2½c. per lb.
Menthol, Brazilian, 30c. per lb.
Japanese, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Inositol, $1.10 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 28, 1952
90.38	90.38	91.22	98.22

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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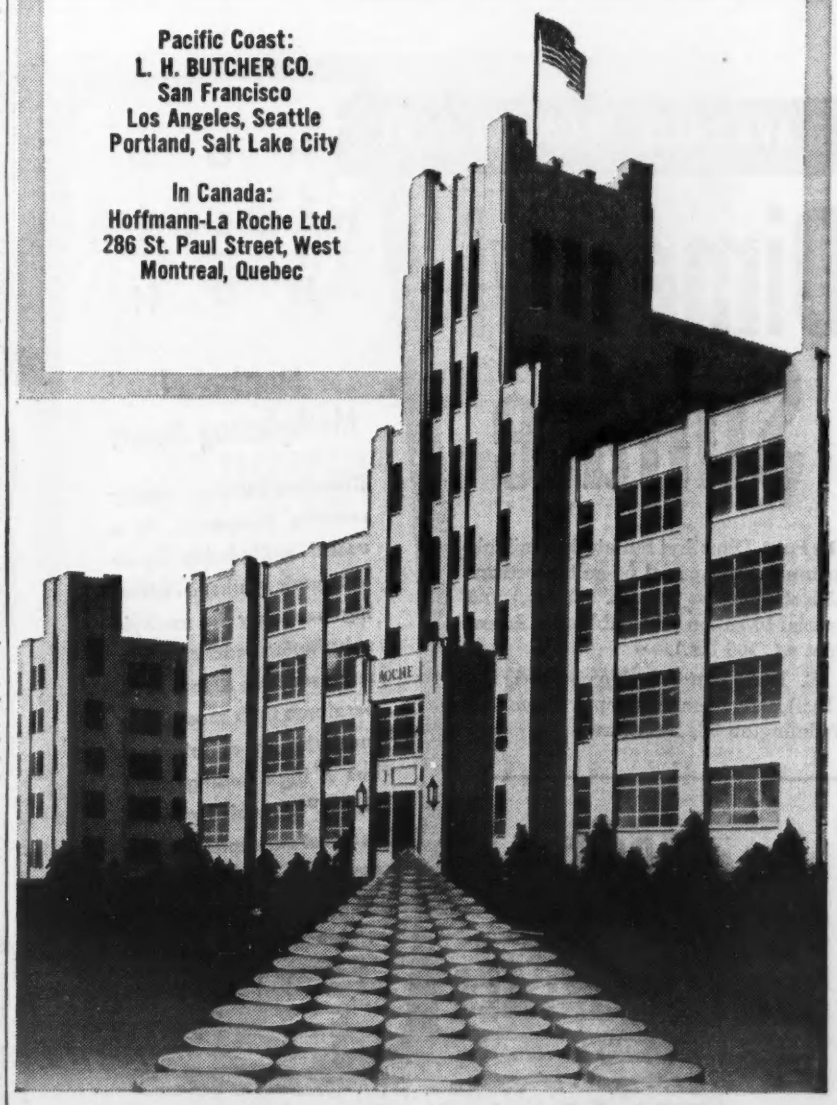

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metals and with no steel strike in prospect. Furniture manufacture, a large consumer of lacquers, has been at good levels. Overall lacquer consumption this year should increase if the present trend in the market continues.

Price schedules on butyl alcohol were unchanged. Although raw material costs in the manufacture of fermentation butanol have gone up, it was considered doubtful whether this factor would be reflected in increased prices for fermentation butanol. Competition with synthetic butyl alcohol in addition to that from petrochemical lacquer should combine to hold prices at their current level for the immediate future.

Production of butyl alcohol in January totaled 12,040,685 pounds in comparison to the 11,332,389 pounds turned out in December last year. The preliminary 1952 total for butyl alcohol production amounted to 116,341,954 pounds, the Tariff Commission reports.

Castor Oil—Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 3,374,100 pounds, as compared with 734,850 the previous week, and 465,900 during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 4,154,000 pounds, as against the 2,774,400 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 837,521 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1952.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 39,080,250 pounds, compared with 46,673,100 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 24,065,250 pounds, as against the 22,409,800 pounds brought in during the same period last year.

Castor beans grown in Mexico may have promising possibilities. Production has averaged only about 2,800 metric tons a year since World War II, but it is believed that a favorable attitude on the part of the Mexican Government and a continued good world market for the oil could greatly stimulate production.

Most of the castor beans grown are processed in Mexico, and some castor oil is exported to the United States. Although processing plants have a capacity exceeding castor bean production, there is need for increased efficiency and technical improvement.

Ethanolamines—Demand for these compounds was said to be fair, on the whole. Supplies were adequate and prices unchanged.

Production of the ethanolamines, mono-, di-, and tri, aggregated 3,784,167 pounds in January compared to the 5,211,579 pounds turned out in December last year. The Tariff Commission reports that the preliminary total production for 1952 amounted to 45,292,931 pounds.

Ethyl Acetate—Demand for this ester solvent was reported to be fair. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry and prices unchanged.

Production of theyl acetate (85 percent) in January amounted to 6,924,900 pounds compared to the 8,374,571 pounds turned out in December last year. The preliminary 1952 total as reported by the Tariff Commission aggregated 72,633,228 pounds.

Ethyleneglycol—Demand for this chemical was reported to be fair. Prices were unchanged but soft as a result of the substantially stepped up production of the glycol, resulting in an excess of supply over demand.

Production of ethyleneglycol, according to the Tariff Commission, totaled 64,036,382 pounds in January compared to 66,435,867 pounds in December, 1952. The preliminary total for 1952 amounted to 760,850,520 pounds.

Lanolin — The long-awaited price advance in lanolin became effective last week. Pharmaceutical grade lanolin was upped 2½c. to 3½c. per pound for the hydrous material. Anhydrous, pharmaceutical lanolin was advanced 2c. to 3c. per pound, depending upon the producer. The price range in the case of the former was currently 34½c. to 35½c. per pound, while the latter material was quoted from 35½c. to 36½c. Cosmetic grade lanolin was increased 3c. per pound for the regular grade and 8c. per pound for the special anhydrous grade. The overall price range on the cosmetic grades of lanolin ran from 38½c. to 48½c. per pound.

Producers were confident that lanolin supplies should improve in the near future now that the market is once again free from price controls. It was understood that considerable crude wool grease would become available since lanolin producers will be in a position to meet the prices asked. Domestic producers of crude have been holding back some material from the market in anticipation of the lifting of price controls on lanolin and the subsequent rise in crude prices.

Menthol—Demand for natural menthol

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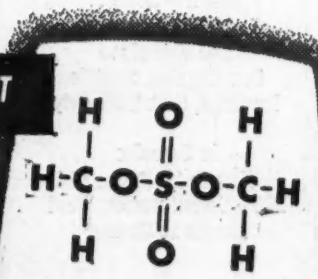

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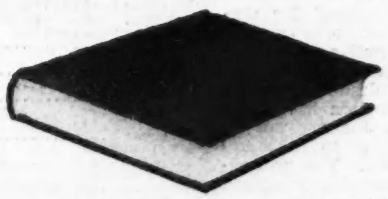

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was said to be falling off and was, on the whole, poor to fair. The drop in demand notwithstanding, menthol prices continued to spiral upward. The basic reason for the continuing strength in natural menthol quotations was reportedly due to the firmness of prices at the two major sources of supply, Japan and Brazil. This year's Brazilian crop was expected to be substantially smaller than that of last year. Growers got much lower prices in 1952 than they had earlier expected due to the glut of menthol on the market. In Japan, seasonal harvesting was over but an additional cutting will be made later this year.

Brazilian menthol was upper 30c. per pound last week and was quoted in a range from $6.40 to $6.50 per pound. The Japanese material was priced $1 per pound higher and rose 10c. per pound in the past week. Synthetic, racemic menthol prices remained unchanged and the producer reported that demand was steady but not spectacular, despite the considerable spread between natural and synthetic menthol prices. Consumption of menthol is entering its slow season. How much buying for inventory will be done remains a matter for conjecture but based on past experience, the increasing prices will not prove any incentive at the present time.

Methanol—Demand for synthetic methanol was said to be running very well. Prices were quite firm and supplies were moving rapidly. There were some delays in delivery due to the strong demand but in general, supplies were keeping up with consumption.

Production of synthetic methanol in January aggregated 93,136,722 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. The preliminary 1952 total for synthetic methanol production amounted to 1,043,739,447 pounds.

Demand for natural methanol, which is virtually all used in alcohol denaturing operations, was going well as a result of the heavy production of ethyl alcohol. Supplies were ample and prices unchanged.

The Tariff Commission released the following data on natural methanol production. The preliminary 1952 total for production of this item amounted to 14,853,680 pounds.

Milk Powder—The market in non-fat dry milk solids was unsettled. Trading was light and limited to immediate needs. Offerings were fully ample though distressed milk powder in New York cleared better and was reflected in slightly increased price levels.

The market in whole milk powder was weak with offerings in excess of demand. Dry whole milk production for January was 7,400,000 pounds, a fractional decline from a year earlier but a decline of 36 percent from the 5-year January average. The January output, while only fractionally lower than a year earlier, was the lowest for the month since 1942.

Molasses—Feed molasses prices remained unchanged at all points last week with the exception of the west coast. Cane blackstrap and beet molasses prices increased $2 per ton from $23 to $25. At New Orleans the blackstrap price continued at mostly 11½c. per gallon with some report of lower prices. At New York, cane blackstrap was offered at 12½c. per gallon.

Demand for feed molasses on the east coast and in the Gulf area was off as the seasonal slack commenced. Supplies were adequate at all points with the exception of Savannah where they were limited. An 11½c. per gallon price prevailed at Savannah and Jacksonville, while Norfolk, Baltimore and Philadelphia were mostly quoting 12½c. per gallon.

Demand for beet molasses was good throughout the beet area while supplies were generally very limited. Citrus molasses was generally in moderate to strong demand at most terminals with the latter situation predominating. Prices on citrus molasses have come down and were currently ranging from 8.7 to 10.2c. per gallon.

Sugar—The United States Department of Agriculture has released data for the week ended March 14, 1953, showing distribution of sugar by refiners, importers, beet and mainland cane processors for consumption in the continental United States as aggregating 190,362 short tons, raw value, compared with 244,119 tons, same basis, distributed during the corresponding period last year.

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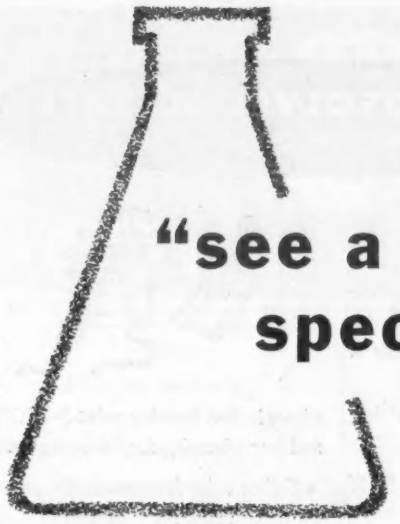
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CCDA Views Chemical Development Economic

—Continued from page 7

growth by this means requires experience and skill.

Besides satisfaction of the urge to grow fast, Mr. Hart listed the following seventeen reasons for wanting to acquire a business:—Expansion of product lines in the same business; expansion of product lines in related industry; expansion into new fields; to secure captive markets for one's products; to secure tested management and other personnel; to up-grade basic manufactured products; to acquire a needed or an attractive patent position, and to come into possession of basic raw materials, such as mines.

Diversification of Products Cited

Also, to accomplish diversification of manufactured products; to accomplish the quick establishment of skilled research, both facilities and personnel, in the direction of desired growth; to establish a desired relationship between the production of capital and consumable goods; to up-grade gross profit percentage by acquiring high-profit specialty lines; to obtain sales distribution or to reduce distribution costs by coverage of the same customers with additional product lines; to obtain geographic advantages in, among other things, sales, freight and new markets; to acquire needed process facility and operational skills quickly and ready-made; to acquire trademarks or tradenames or the advantages of established customer acceptance, and to gain certain tax advantages, particularly in periods of excess profit taxes, by well selected acquisitions.

He spelled out the following seven reasons for wanting to have one's business acquired:—Lack of capital for development and growth; lack of research facility which can be furnished by the buyer, lack of market facility which can be furnished by the buyer; over-age or poor health of management, individual or group, and estate considerations; unexpected death of key personnel with no trained replacements; fear of competition, either in o'd product lines or in new developed products which will replace old lines on the market and failure or bankruptcy.

A Good Project—Technologically

Speaking on the technological considerations of "What Is A Good Project for A Chemical Company?", S. T. Ellis, vice-president of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, said, "Timing in all stages of development may be of real importance and a key to overall success of the venture. In this regard, technical needs may not always be consistent with the company's marketing or financial plans. Research men are reluctant to release a project and say this is it. The need for full patent protection often may be reason for delay. Engineers seldom have enough pilot plant or data design.

"On the other hand," Mr. Ellis went on, "there may be pressure to launch a project for the effect it will have on the company's new financing, or pressure from sales to hit a certain market. Certainly a project becomes much more attractive if a competitive advantage can be gained without jeopardizing any of the technical steps. The development group often finds itself mediator in such cases.

"In the final stages of development, all factors increase in importance as they relate to the economics of the project and to the overall profit potential. Approval by management is still dependent to a large extent on showing a satisfactory return on invested capital. The relative merits of projects by such comparisons as payout time, projected obsolescence, and return on investment, prove that in any overall study, technological factors cannot be divorced from economic considerations," Mr. Ellis stated.

Marketing, Financial Considerations

Considering the marketing and financial considerations of "What Is A Good Project for A Chemical Company?", Dr. William H. McLean, vice-president of marketing for Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., said it was one that would "yield a satisfactory return in a reasonable time commensurate with the investment involved." Manufacturing costs, he said, can often be estimated with "remarkable accuracy," but added that "we must estimate the more intangible marketing costs—that is, the costs of selling, distribution and promotion."

Other marketing cost factors, Dr. McLean said, that are often forgotten or given improper weight are storage and handling requirements, packaging, shipping, transportation and order filling. Other problems to be considered include legal problems, credit terms and taxes. However, he concluded, "In the last analysis the ultimate test of the new project or product will be—does it benefit the consumer?"

Coordination of Planning

In a discussion of the "Coordination of Financial and Research Planning," Thomas H. Vaughn, vice-president in charge of research and development for Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., pointed out that a research program should be coordinated with financial planning in two respects. The first consideration, he pointed out, is how much can and should be spent on research activities. The second consideration, Mr. Vaughn continued, is what types of research activities, if successful, would fit into the company's forecast of available capital.

He pointed out that three general methods are used to arrive at research appropriations. The first, the budgetary approach, which is based on percentage of sales or some other figure, Mr. Vaughn found little value in because, among other things, it tends to destroy staff morale. The second, the potential returns basis is founded, he said, on the premise that research must be treated as an investment, "which is expected to show a definite return on the money used." The third method, the competitive basis, Mr. Vaughn felt "may not be logical," but is "rather forced by conditions."

Election of Officers

In addition to the president and president-elect, CCDA also elected the following officers for 1953-54:—Treasurer, Dr. N. W. Flodin, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; and L. E. Johnson, Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York.

Elected to the association's board were John P. Coe, Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Company, New York, and William B. Plummer, Indoil Chemical Company, subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago.

Other speakers on the program were Carl Gerstacker, treasurer of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., who discussed "Financial Chemical Expansion—The Dow Chemical Company Philosophy," and William K. Beckers, partner of Spencer Trask & Co., New York, whose topic was, "The Investment Attitude Toward Growth Companies."

Metals Control Setup

—Continued from page 5

products who are unable to obtain supplies for maintenance, repair and operating purposes needed to fill rated orders are permitted under DMS to self-authorize orders to obtain them.

A, E Programs Need Confirmation

The Defense Materials System provides for confirmation and revalidation of all CMP allotment authority issued for the third and subsequent quarters for those programs identified with A through E symbols.

Continuing heavy military demands for nickel-bearing stainless steel require maintaining control of this material for use in both the civilian and military economy after July 1, it was stated. CMP allotment authority for this material is continued for the third quarter.

Unused allotment authority for all other controlled materials for the third and subsequent quarters for civilian production and construction under the Controlled Material Plan is cancelled. This covers all programs not identified by symbols A through E. In addition, preferential status is removed from civilian orders already accepted for delivery in the third and subsequent quarters. This is accomplished in direction 21 to CMP regulation No. 1 and direction 11 to CMP regulation No. 6.

These directions provide, however, that authorized controlled material orders accepted for shipment prior to July 1, 1953 and carried over into the third quarter shall be given preference over new unrated orders requesting delivery in the third quarter.

Trade Briefs

Lever Brothers Company has received the Silver Anvil trophy from the American Public Relations Association.

Harvard University's graduate school of business administration has selected Mark Cundiff, of Parke, Davis & Co., as a participant in its advanced management program.

Albert Carroll, advertising manager of Merck & Co., will serve as volunteer coordinator of the Advertising Council's campaign in behalf of the National Blood Donor Program.

Kyrides Retires as Sumner's President, Research Director

Dr. Lucas P. Kyrides has retired as president and research director of the Sumner Chemical Company, New York. He will remain a research consultant for Sumner and will undertake these duties on his return from a three-month vacation in Europe.

Dr. Kyrides' industrial experience includes pre-World War I work on synthetic rubber at the Hood Rubber Company laboratories at East Watertown, Mass., and early work on mercurials at Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. In 1918 he joined National Aniline & Chemical Company and was in various research Capacities at their Brooklyn, Marcus Hook and Buffalo plants. In 1928 he joined Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., as director of organic chemical research, where he remained until 1947 when he retired to devote full time to Sumner Chemical company and its predecessor, which he had helped found ten years earlier.

APMA Adds Severson As Full Time Economist

As part of its program of expanded member services, the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association has employed Harry L. Severson as full time association economist. His headquarters will be in the APMA offices at 30 Rockefeller plaza, New York, after May 1.

Most of Mr. Severson's past eighteen years have been spent in government service where he held the following positions:— credit investigator for the Treasury; head of securities unit and assistant chief of the division of research and statistics of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; chief of mortgage market analysis section of the division of housing research, Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency; economist with the economic policy division of the Office of Price Stabilization, and until the present, special assistant to the deputy administrator of the Defense Production Authority's office of progress evaluation.

Sorghum Conference Called

A grain sorghum industry conference has been called by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson to meet in Washington tomorrow. Nine men, representing producers and handlers, from the states of chief sorghum production, have been invited to review the present grain sorghum situation and to consider possible measures to help stabilize prices and production.

Triethyl Odthoformate Schedule Reduced by Kay-Fries Chemical

Price reductions ranging from 30 to 55 cents on the entire schedule for triethyl orthoformate have been announced by Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc., New York. A technical data bulletin describing the chemistry and characteristics of triethyl orthoformate is available from Kay-Fries at 130 Madison avenue.

Trade Briefs

Armour Research Foundation has named Morgan W. Rider an assistant supervisor in the chemistry and chemical engineering department.

F. Royce Franzoni, president-elect of the American Pharmaceutical Association, has received an honorary master of pharmacy degree from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

Russell S. Poor has resumed his post as chairman of the university relations division of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies after a year's leave of absence.

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Whale Catchers Close Out Season in Antarctic Waters

Th pelagic (open sea) catch of baleen whales in the Antarctic ended March 16, just seventy-five days after the opening of the 1952-53 Antarctic season on January 2, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This decision, reached by the Committee of International Whaling Statistics, constituted a forecast by that body that the maximum-catch quota of 16,000 blue-whale-units would be attained by the above closing date. Although the 1952-53 season was eleven days longer than last year's short season of only sixty-four days, the expeditions participating numbered only sixteen against nineteen in 1951-52. As of February 28, the catch of all baleen whales was reported at 12,602 blue-whale units.

Seven countries, the same as last season, engaged in 1952-53 operations. Those countries, along with the number of factory-ships and catcher boats (in parentheses) employed by each, are as follows:—Norway, seven (ninety-five); United Kingdom, three (forty-eight); Union of South Africa, one (sixteen); Japan, two (thirty); Panama, one (sixteen); the Netherlands, one (twelve); and the Soviet Union, one (fifteen). The three factory ships withdrawn from service this season were Norwegian vessels.

Whale Oil Output Estimate

The production of whale oil from the current season's pelagic catch probably will approximate the 383,000 short tons produced in 1951-52, since the 16,000 blue-whale-unit quota remains unchanged. A small increase in output may result from the longer season in 1952-53 due to the fact that whales grow fatter as the season progresses. (In addition to the 1951-52 Antarctic pelagic output, some 25,000 tons of whale oil was produced from whales killed by catcher-boats operating from three south Georgia shore stations. Data regarding production of whale oil in areas outside the Antarctic in 1952 are not yet available. This production, however, usually constitutes only about 10 percent of the total world output.)

Sperm Oil Production

The taking of sperm whales is not subject to the same strict international regulations that govern the catching of baleen whales, although some limitations have been introduced. If preliminary data regarding the production of sperm oil by Antarctic expeditions prior to the opening of the baleen season on January 2 can be considered a criteria of the entire season's output, production of sperm oil will drop sharply in 1952-53. Of the twelve expeditions for which information is available, sperm oil output was only about one-third of the quantity produced as of the comparable date in 1952. Total Antarctic production of sperm oil in 1951-52 was about 53,500 short tons, including some 1,200 tons from south Georgia shore-station operations. Production of sperm oil in "other" areas in 1952 probably will be less than half the 71,000 tons produced in these areas in 1951.

Abbott Appoints Reinier As Successor to Drach

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has announced that Glenn H. Reinier, general purchasing agent, will succeeed Edmund L. Drach as head of the purchasing department Wednesday when Mr. Drach retires after fifty years with the company.

Mr. Reinier has been with Abbott twenty-six years, having started as a chemist. A member of the purchasing department for eighteen years, he has served as general purchasing agent since 1951. His new title will be director of purchases.

Mr. Drach's retirement will climax the longest service record in Abbott's history. He started working for the firm's founder, Dr. W. C. Abbott, as a book-binder's helper at the age of fifteen. He was placed in charge of purchasing for Abbott in 1914, made a director in 1930 and a vice-president in 1947.

Beckman Names Luscombe

James T. Luscombe, sales engineer with Beckman Instruments, Inc., South Pasadena, Calif., for the past two years, has been named sales manager for the company's Synchros Division. Mr. Luscombe will travel nationally to provide direct liaison between Synchro manufacturer and users. His initial effort will focus on ordnance and other military applications.

Glycerine Producers' Association To Continue Program of Awards

The Glycerine Producers' Association has announced it will continue for 1953 the program of awards it established last year to acknowledge outstanding research in glycerine and glycerine derivatives.

The 1953 Glycerine Research Awards will consist of an honor plaque and cash stipend of $1,000, and two honor certificates with cash stipends of $300 and $200, respectively. The closing date for nominations to the awards will be in November, with the exact date to be announced later. Presentation of the awards will be a feature of the association's annual meeting in January, 1954.

Gamma Globulin Distribution Under ODM Direction Slated

Distribution of the supplies of gamma globulin by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and the American Red Cross will be under the direction of the Office of Defense Mobilization, operating through the so-called Rusk committee and the National Research Council, it was learned last week. All available supplies of the material are being purchased this year by the Red Cross and the National Foundation.

It is understood that all quantities available for distribution will be furnished without charge through state and local health officers through physicians desiring to treat patients. The intention is to restrict the use of gamma globulin in poliomyelitis immunization to members of families where cases of polio occur. There will be a national pool of the material to be sent to epidemic areas if the need should arise.

Strenuous opposition to this procedure is reported to have been voiced by representatives of organized pharmacy, because it would remove the standard product for treatment of measles and infectious hepatitis from the drug stores. It is estimated that the total national supply will be about 9,000,000 cubic centimeters, including 2,000,000 cubic centimeters for measles and infectious hepatitis treatment. The initial allotment for each state will be available about May 1.

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Dried Whole Milk Import Embargo Effective April 1

An embargo on imports of dried whole milk, dried buttermilk, and dried cream, effective April 1, was announced March 25 by the Department of Agriculture. The action was taken under section 104 of the defense production act of 1950, as amended. This provision requires the Secretary of Agriculture to limit imports of specified commodities and products to such quantities as will not impair domestic production, interfere with orderly storing or marketing, or result in unnecessary burdens or expenditures under any price support program.

Commodity Credit Corporation is continuing to acquire large stocks of butter, cheddar cheese, and nonfat dry milk solids under the price support program for milk and butterfat. Existing controls on other commodities and products remain unchanged. These include embargoes on nonfat dry milk solids, butter, high-fat malted milk compounds, flaxseed, linseed oil, peanuts, peanut oil and rice; individually licensed imports of brewer's rice; and import quotas on cheddar cheese. Edam and Gouda cheese, Italian cow's milk cheese, blue mold cheese, and varieties of cheese processed from cheddar and blue mold.

Tung Oil Imports by US Increased Slightly in '52

The United States imported 14,934 tons of tung oil during 1952, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This represents a slight increase from the 1951 imports of 14,853 tons, but a sharp drop from the 56,242 tons purchased in 1950 and average prewar imports of 61,500 tons.

Practically all of the oil came from South America, with Argentina alone supplying 11,596 tons or three-fourths of the total. Purchases from Paraguay and Brazil—at 2,147 and 956 tons, respechtively—were more than double the quantities imported from these two countries in 1951. With tung oil from China embargoed since December, 1950, imports from that country were practically nil in 1952.

Pfizer Appoints Barrett To Trade Relations Post

Larry J. Barrett has been appointed director of trade relations for the antibiotic division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Barrett, who formerly held the post of sales manager, will be responsible for all sales matters connected with Pfizer franchise wholesalers. George R. Guess will assume the duties of sales manager with primary responsibility for the antibiotic division's field sales organization and Courtland H. Barwick will fill Mr. Guess's former position as assistant sales manager. Mr. Barrett joined Pfizer in 1950 as manager of the mid-western region, after twenty-five years in the pharmaceutical field. Both Mr. Guess and Mr. Barwick entered the Pfizer antibiotic division in 1950 as professional service representatives.

Whitney Lecture Award Will Go to Don Francke

Don E. Francke, chief pharmacist at University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich., has been named recipient of the 1953 H.A.K. Whitney Lecture Award, presented by the Michigan Society of Hospital Pharmacists. The presentation will be made at a testimonial dinner May 7 at the Detroit-Leland hotel, Detroit, Mich.

The award, established in honor of the first chairman of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, is presented annually to an individual who has made significant contributions to the practice of hospital pharmacy. Mr. Francke is a consultant to the Surgeon-General of the Army and to the Veterans' Administration and also holds a reserve commission in the public Health Service.

OIT Drops Selenium Filing

Applicants for licenses to export selenium are no longer required to submit form NPA-146 with their export license applications, the Office of International Trade announced last week. This action follows the revocation of the NPA's order M-91, providing for allocation of selenium. OIT reminded exporters that the second quarter filing period for license applications to export selenium powder and selenium metal is March 23 through April 6.

Trade Briefs

Sharp & Dohme has granted a research grant to the cardiorenal fund of Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston

Illinois Society for Medical Research has elected Dr. Richard K. Richards, associate director of research at Abbott Laboratories, to a directorship.

Eli Lilly & Co. has made a grant to the University of Vermont to support work done by Dr. John E. Little, of the department of agricultural biochemistry.

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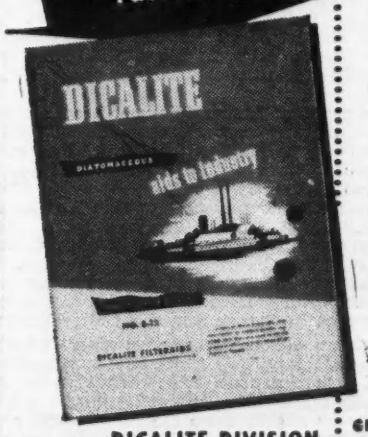

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Shell Oil Co. Projects New Rocky Mountain Organization

A new exploration and production organization embracing North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, eastern Wyoming and eastern Colorado is being set up by Shell Oil Company, New York. Headquarters will be in Denver, Colo. The administrative group is expected to be in full operation there by January 1, 1954, it was reported.

W. A. Alexander, vice-president in charge of Shell's Tulsa, Okla., area, will head the new office as vice-president in charge of the Rocky Mountain area, moving to Denver August 1. The new office is being established because of the growing importance of Shell's operations in the Williston Basin and Denver Basin oil fields, it was stated.

At present, the over-all responsibility for Shell's exploration and production activities in the Rocky Mountain area is divided between the Los Angeles and Tulsa offices. The company has division offices at Casper, Wyo., and Denver. These are expected to continue operating much as they do now, except that they will report to Denver instead of to Los Angeles or Tulsa.

Alumina Experimental Plant

—*Continued from page 3*

facilities and Columbia Metals again began operating the plant, under a lease from the government, for the production of ammonium sulphate. Difficulties in obtaining materials and competition from other areas soon ended those operations and the plant again returned to the government.

Ray-O-Vac Battery Corporation, Madison, Wis., next became interested in the plant and leased it for the purpose of making magnesium dioxide for use in its battery production operations, but the company decided to allow the lease to expire last January and the plant again fell back into the government's hands.

Harvey Machine Tool, which has now purchased the plant, is one of the newer producers of aluminum and is being encouraged to get into this field by the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Defense Production Administration. GSA said that it understands from the corporation that it plans to use the plant for the original purpose for which it was built—experimental work in the production of alumina from clay.

WHO Drug Names Protested

—*Continued from page 3*

for protest given to those who may be affected. Notwithstanding this truism, the subcommittee has carried out its activities without competent trademark advice; without adequate search facilities to see if conflict does exist; without giving sufficient notice to those who might be affected by the selection of the names; and with no provision whatsoever for effective protest by those who might be damaged.

2. The avowed purpose of the activities of the subcommittee, namely establishment of a single non-proprietary name throughout the world, is impossible of attainment as the subcommittee is now functioning, for the reason that no agreement has been obtained from trademark bureaus of the various countries to prevent private registration of the names selected. Indeed, it is highly likely that such agreement cannot possibly be obtained by the subcommittee because of the wide variance in national trademark laws. In the absence of any such agreement with the trade-mark offices of member states, the activities of the subcommittee can only encourage the trademark piracy already being combated by this organization in collaboration with others.

Actions Given Official Status

3. The program of the subcommittee has be carried out in the form of "unofficial" recommendations to member states of the WHO, completely by-passing the long established, well recognized international conventions and other means of dealing with industrial property. However, notwithstanding the "unofficial" nature of its recommendations, governmental and other official bodies have regarded such actions as the **official** actions of an arm of the United Nations and acted accordingly.

4. The program of the subcommittee has not been confined to selection of names for "products moving in international commerce," to which their activities should be limited under Article 21e of the constitution of WHO, but has actually extended to selection of names for products not on the market in any country. Such activity, needless to say, not only exceeds the authority of the committee but tremendously complicates the already difcult task of selecting proper trademarks and non-proprietary names for pharmaceutical products which are in existence or may be developed.

Rights of Sole Supplier Ignored

5. The program of the subcommittee has frequently ignored the rights of the discoverer or sole supplier of a pharmaceutical product to select a non-proprietary name of his own choosing, a right which is traditional and respected in scientific circles throught the world. An example of this may be found in the arbitrary designation by the subcommittee of "Sulfafurazol" as the non-proprietary name of a drug sold by only one company under the name "Sulfisoxazole," the latter name being approved by the American Medical Association.

Plant Inspection Scope

—*Continued from page 5*

sought by FSA might later be claimed by FDA as congressional approval of the claims made in the government brief. This was brought to the attention of Mrs. Hobby by Karl Bambach, executive secretary of ADMA, and, in a reply, made public by the ADMA last week, Mrs. Hobby said:—

Mrs. Hobby's Statement

"Your letter of March 11, 1953, relating to H. R. 2769 and S. 835 inquires whether we would regard the passage of the proposed legislation as congressional acceptance of statements made in the government's petition for a writ of certiorari in the Cardiff case.

"Your understanding that we propose to leave all questions involving the scope of factory inspection authority to the courts is entirely correct. The sole purpose of the proposed legislation is to remedy the uncertainty found by the supreme court, by eliminating the necessity for obtaining permission to inspect. In no way do they seek congressional consideration of the scope of the inspection authority of section 704. We do not consider that the listing in the petition in the Cardiff case, to which you refer, has any legal force in determining the scope of the inspection authority, or would acquire any by the enactment of H. R. 2769 or S. 835."

Fats, Oils Trade Seen Up

—*Continued from page 4*

decline resulted from decreased production of coconut oil, with copra output down sharply from the previous year in Indonesia and reduced substantially in the Philippines and Malaya. Increased output of coconut oil in Ceylon was not sufficient to offset these declines. The small production of babassu kernels in Brazil reflects two successive years of drought, it was pointed out.

Industrial oils production in 1952 is an estimated 3,310,000 tons, a gain of 8 percent from 1951. The increase in linseed oil output reflects the substantially larger 1952 crops of flaxseed in Argentina and Canada, partially offset by reduced harvests in the United States, India, and Uruguay. The marked increase in rapeseed oil results chiefly from the expanded production of rapeseed in India, Japan, China, and France, offset in part by a decline in output in Sweden.

Castor Oil Influenced by U. S.

The small increase in castor oil output reflects primarily the larger 1952 castor bean crop in the United States, since the harvests in the two major producing countries, Brazil and India, were estimated to be equal in size, respectively, to those of 1951. Tung oil output was down slightly because of smaller tung fruit harvests in China and Argentina, not fully offset by the larger 1952 crop in the United States. The reduction in oiticica oil production indicates again the effects of drought in Brazil.

Output of animal fats, which constitute the largest category, is estimated at 9,025,000 tons in 1952, an increase of only one percent from 1951. Butter (fat content) production declined last year from 1951 due chiefly to reduced output in the United States, Netherlands, and Denmark. The increase in the production of lard is accounted for largely by expanded output in Europe, and the greater production of tallow and greases is due primarily to increases in Europe and the United States.

The estimated production of marine oils in 1952 is 925,000 short tons, a reduction of 5 percent from 1951. While whale oil output from the Antarctic pelagic catch was up slightly from the year before, production of fish oil was lower. Sperm oil output is believed to have dropped sharply due to low prices for oil, while production costs continued high.

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FDA Reports Seizures Of 95 Shipments in Month

The seizure of ninety-five shipments of foods, drugs, devices, and cosmetics during February for alleged violations of the food, drug and cosmetic act, was reported last week by the Food and Drug Administration.

Forty-five actions covered 780,455 pounds of foods that were contaminated with filth, or decomposed. Approximately 185,000 pounds were seized in thirty-three actions to protect consumers from weight shortages and substandard products.

Sixteen other drug and device shipments were seized because they bore false and misleading claims as to composition or curative properties, or failed to bear adequate directions for use. One cosmetic was seized, a mislabeled toilet lanolin.

Diamond Alkali Division Makes New Appointments

Diamond Alkali Organic Chemicals Division, Inc., Newark, N. J., a subsidiary of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced several new appointments, headed by that of Dr. L. Gordon Utter, who has been placed in charge of all technical service work covering the organic agricultural chemicals line. Dr. Utter was formerly plant pathologist for the Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation.

Albert F. Fuchs, formerly manager of the insecticide division of the Naco Fertilizer Company, has been made assistant sales manager and H. E. Meadows, who was previously with the Forest Chemical Products Company, has been appointed southwestern technical sales representative. Charles L. Troph has been transferred from the industrial chemical staff to the Chicago office and L. J. Polite, jr., of the Newark office, has also been made an assistant sales manager and will devote his attention to the northern territory.

Lakeside Promotes Two

Promotion of Lee L. Gibson and William Hartstone has been announced by Evan P. Helfaer, president of Lakeside Laboratories, Milwaukee, Wisc. Mr. Gibson has been appointed vice-president and assistant to the president of the company. He was formerly domestic sales manager. Mr. Hartstone has been named domestic sales manager. He was formerly assistant domestic sales manager.

Copper Raw Materials Allocation Controls Off

Removal of allocation control over copper scrap and copper-base alloy scrap, copper-base alloy ingot, blister copper, copper and copper-base alloy shot and waffle, and copper precipitates has been announced by the National Production Authority.

Revocation of the control, effected by an amendment to Order M-16, is in line with NPA policy of discontinuing restrictions whenever there is no longer a need for them, Joseph F. Miller, director of NPA's Copper Division, said. The necessity of allocating copper and copper-base alloy scrap was eliminated with removal of price restrictions. Revocation of allocation control is expected to encourage increased consumption of copper raw materials produced from scrap, Mr. Miller stated.

The amendment retains control over the types of materials affected, to the extent of providing assurance that these are channelled to those users who customarily consume them and of preventing all persons from obtaining any such copper raw materials who are not specifically authorized to accept delivery of them. In order to assure that consumers of copper controlled materials may fill existing CMP tickets that are valid for the second quarter of 1953, the various classes of scrap consumers are authorized to obtain, without limitation as to quantity, only those types of copper raw material other than refined copper which have been authorized heretofore on a quantitative basis.

Norwich Makes Olsen Controller of Exports

Appointment of John Olsen as controller of exports has been announced by the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y. Mr. Olsen has taken up residence at Norwich, where he will serve as a liaison officer between the company's headquarters offices and plants and its export division in New York.

Mr. Olsen came to Norwich from Cuba, where he was comptroller for the Guantanamo Sugar Company. For ten years he was comptroller and assistant manager of export operation for the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J. He is a member of the boards of Norwich Inter-America, Inc., and Eaton Inter-America, Inc., Norwich subsidiaries.

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ALOE—95 crts, Meer Corp, Capetown

AMINOACETIC ACID—20 cks, M W Hardy & Co, Rotterdam

AMMONIUM PERSULPHATE — 23 dms, Riches-Nelson, Rotterdam
45 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London

AMYRIS OIL—15 dms, George Uhe Co, Miragoane

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115 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Santos
200 bgs, B Young, London

MEAL—2,200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Alexandria
536 bgs, State Export Co, Alexandria

BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
50 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta

CADMIUM METAL—40 cs, J W Hampton, Jr, Yokohama
66 cks, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
100 cs, Antwerp
200 cs, Bergen

CAFFEINE ALKALOID—550 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London

CALCIFEROL—2 cs, R J Saunders, Rotterdam

CALCIUM CARBONATE—300 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Avonmouth

CAMPHOR, POWDER—250 cs, S B Penick & Co, Keelung
200 cs, S W Kung, Keelung
250 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung

CANANGA OIL—2 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam

CANDELILLA WAX—25 bgs, Tampico

CAPROIC ACID—6 dms, J Block & Co, Rotterdam

CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, J Pechman & Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Spartan Trading Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
250 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
100 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Riddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam

CARDAMOM—20 cs, Wm E Martin, Bombay
20 cs, Landes & Balint, Bombay

CASEIN—1,000 bgs, American-British Chemical Supplies, Buenos Aires
3,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
3,800 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, Cueno Bros, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, Universal Transport Corp, Montevideo
100 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Copenhagen
832 bgs, Rotterdam
333 bgs, Ponta Delgada

CASHEWNUT LIQUID—37 dms, F J Donahue Varnish Co, Madras
235 tons, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Cochin
119 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin

CASSIA—556 bls, Landes & Balint, Hong Kong
200 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Hong Kong

CASTOR BEANS—402 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Jacmel
45 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Gonaives
1,921 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port de Paix
350 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rotterdam
410 bgs, M N Hakkak, Khorramshahr
357 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Djibouti
2,988 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bangkok
1,049 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Bangkok
628 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Sudan
3,044 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mombasa
4,833 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Mombasa
2,524 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Mocambique
300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
1,003 bgs, Mombasa

OIL—195 tons, C C Parlin, Bombay
212 tons, Ralli Bros, Bombay
326 tons, Hardesty Chemical Co, Bombay
770 dms, Calcutta

CELERY SEED—188 bgs, W F Malincke, Bombay

CHILLIES—312 bgs, Public National Bank, Massawa
730 bgs, National City Bank, Massawa
100 bgs, M S Cowen, Yokohama
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
80 bgs, Sokol & Co, Yokohama
618 bgs, Bank of South Africa, Lagos
485 bgs, Murwal Inc, Lagos
236 bgs, M J Golombeck, Lagos
110 bgs, Rosenthal Bercow, Kobe
153 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Mombasa
140 bgs, Leslie & Anderson, Mombasa
210 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
216 bgs, F A Thompson, Lagos
131 bgs, Mombasa
432 bgs, Massawa

CINCHONA PRODUCTS—18 cs, H W Greeff & Co, Rotterdam

CINNAMON LEAF OIL—5 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
14 dms, London

CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, L A Champon & Co, Keelung
11 dms, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Colombo

CLAY—800 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
CHINA—896 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth

CLOVES—150 bls, J Kelleys Ltd, Zanzibar
32 bls, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Zanzibar
50 bls, George Uhe Co, Zanzibar
56 bgs, Middleton & Co, St Georges
10 bgs, D Hauser, St Georges
6 bgs, American Spice Co, St Georges
40 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Colombo

COALTAR DYES—8 cks, A E Nydegger & Co, Rotterdam
1 ck, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
3 cs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
1 ck, Wilson Export & Import Co, Rotterdam

COCOA RESIDUE—4,084 bls, Maywood Chemical Works, Rotterdam

COCONUT OIL—250 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
430 tons, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
419 tons, Rotterdam

COD OIL—110 dms, E F Drew & Co, St Johns
20 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, St Johns
100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
100 dms, Brown Bros, Oslo

COLUMBITE—2,548 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Lagos
374 bgs, Watson Geach, Lagos
548 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Liverpool
219 bgs, Watson Geach, Singapore
200 bgs, Port Harcourt

COPAL GUM—83 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila

COPPER CYANIDE—24 dms, Bank of Athens, Copenhagen

CORIANDER SEED—222 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Buenos Aires
OIL—9 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Amsterdam
5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Amsterdam

COTTON LINTERS — 87 bls, Ansbacher-Siegle Corp, Tampico

CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa

CRESOL—45 dms, Alrose Chemical Co, Rotterdam

CRESYLIC ACID—264 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
350 dms, Liverpool

DETERGENTS—11,000 ctns, Procter & Gamble, La Guaira

DEXTRIN—150 bls, Federal Adhesives Corp, Rotterdam
10 bls, United Paste & Glue Corp, Rotterdam
750 bgs, Paisley Products, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Rotterdam

DIHYDROACETIC ACID—46 cks, Dow Chemical Co, Rotterdam

EPSOM SALT — 1,233 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
400 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen

ERGOT—48 bgs, National City Bank, Lisbon
14 cs, Judson Sheldon, Leixoes
490 bgs, Judson Sheldon, Leixoes
20 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Leixoes

EUCALYPTUS OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe

FENNEL SEED—111 bgs, Joel Bieler, Buenos Aires

FENUGREEK SEED—127 bgs, Meer Corp, Beyrouth

FISHMEAL—1,000 bgs, E F Drew & Co, Leixoes

FLOUNDERLIVER OIL—2 dms, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Corp, Yokohama

FUEL OIL—105,000 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
110,800 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
110,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
12,644 tons, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
510,816 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
97,955 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
115,028 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
100,534 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
85,630 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Pointe a Pierre
57,793 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
89,600 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
97,813 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito

GALBANUM GUM—24 dms, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr

GALL, OX—10 cks, Armour & Co, Buenos Aires
6 bbls, Brazilian Minerals & Timbers Corp, Buenos Aires
1 dm, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Rotterdam
1 dm, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Antwerp
6 dms, F J Benkart, Hamburg

GELATIN—20 bgs, A J Murray, Rotterdam
612 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Antwerp
275 bgs, T Rothschild, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam

GENTIAN ROOT—278 bls, A T Sherman, Rijeka

GERANIUM OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Algiers
3 dms, Antoine Chiris, Algiers

GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
114 bgs, Intra Mar Shipping Corp, Bombay

GINGER ROOT—76 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Lagos

GLUE—200 bgs, Liverpool
204 bgs, Rotterdam
BONE—900 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Antwerp
518 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
82 bls, Darns-tadt Scott & Courtney, Manila

STOCK—666 bdls, H Remis & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
559 bls, John Grovers & Co, Puerto Plata
172 bls, Manila

GLYCERIN—36 dms, Benton Co, London
58 dms, C J Schellings, Manila
40 bbls, C J Schellings, Cochin
40 dms, C J Schellings, Bombay
751 dms, Frank Fehr, Calcutta

GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite Co, Colombo
1,200 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
19,691 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool

H-ACID—19 dms, H Block & Co, Rotterdam

HENNA LEAVES—18 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Port Sudan
POWDER—27 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Karachi

IRON OXIDE, RED—50 bbls, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Malaga
POWDER—7 dms, Caldwell & Co, Antwerp

JUNIPER BERRIES—32 bls, Superintendence Co, Rijeka

KARAYA GUM—614 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
133 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Bombay
373 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
128 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
123 bgs, J B Gruman Co Inc, Bombay
54 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Bombay

KELP—63 bgs, Meer Corp, Oslo

LABDANUM GUM—10 cks, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona

LAVANDIN OIL—6 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseilles
7 cks, Ungerer & Co, Marseilles

LAVENDER OIL—6 cks, Ungerer & Co, Marseilles

LEAD CYANAMIDE—9 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam

LEMONGRASS OIL—11 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
11 dms, Consumers Import Co, Cochin
15 dms, Givaudan Corp, Antwerp

LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Barcelona
700 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Barcelona
909 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
63 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Barcelona
348 bgs, Genoa
128 bgs, Liverpool

MACE—42 cs, Landes & Balint, St Georges
56 cs, A G Dunn, St Georges
28 cs, Otto Gerdau, St Georges
14 cs, John Holt & Co, St Georges

MAGNESITE—5,000 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE—908 bgs, Sterling Chemical Corp, Bremen

MANGROVE BARK—378 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa
737 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Lourenco Marques
1,539 bgs, Kaurnitz & O'Brien, Lourenco Marques
700 bgs, First National Boston, Lourenco Marques

MANIOC FLOUR—2,400 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Marseille

METHYL DIOXOPURINE—46 cks, Antwerp

MILK POWDER—30 crts, Catz American Co, Rotterdam

MILK SUGAR—55 dms, Rotterdam

MONOCHLORACETIC ACID—44 bgs, Rosenthal Bercow, Rotterdam

MUSTARD OIL—1 cs, Rotterdam

MYRTLE OIL—1 dm, American Aromatics, Barcelona

NAPHTHALENE—938 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Antwerp
666 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Hamburg
1,000 bgs, Antwerp
2,640 bgs, Rotterdam

NAPHTHENIC ACID—3,500 bbls, Stanco Inc, Aruba

NAPHTHOL—8 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam

NEATSFOOT OIL—49 trcs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires

NIACIN—1 dm, Gane & Ingram, Antwerp

NICKEL CARBONATE—8 cks, Hudson Shipping Co, London

CHLORIDE—12 cks, Public National Bank, Bremen
50 bbls, Chemicore Corp, Bremen
25 cks, H P Pollock, London
8 cks, Hudson Shipping Co, Copenhagen

SULPHATE—10 bbls, J H Bauminger, Bremen
12 bgs, H P Pollock, London

NUTMEGS—250 bgs, Landes & Balint, St Georges
[illegible] American Co, St Georges

NUX VOMICA—350 bgs, London

OCTYLPHENOL—1 cs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

OLIBANUM GUM—67 bgs, Chase National Bank, Massawa

OLIVE OIL—50 dms, National City Bank, Seville
503 dms, Chemical Bank, Seville
71 dms, Chemical Bank, Barcelona

OPIUM—125 cs, N Y Quinine & Chemical Works, Istanbul

ORANGE OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
PEEL—550 bgs, Malaga

ORTHOCRESOL—1 cs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool

PAPAIN—22 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Dar es Salaam
35 cs, Smith Coney & Barrett, Dar es Salaam
4 crts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Dar es Salaam
11 cs, National City Bank, Dar es Salaam
70 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
13 crts, Whitehall Shipping Co, Mombasa
12 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanganyika
4 cs, Van Norden & Co, Dar es Salaam

PAPRIKA—22 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
21 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hamburg
184 bgs, Griffith Laboratories, Rijeka
75 bgs, Gallagher & Asher, Alicante
50 bgs, Lisbon
450 bgs, Alicante

PATCHOULI OIL—1 dm, Roure-Dupont Inc, Penang
1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang

LEAVES—190 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa

PEARL ESSENCE—2 cs, Northam Warren Corp, Rotterdam

PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, New Jersey Farm Supply, Bremen
600 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
3,525 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
20,112 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
4,300 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
5,813 bls, Lewis International Co, Bremen
3,700 bls, Atkins & Durrorow, Bremen
6,875 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
400 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
450 bls, Gelico inc, Bremen

PEPPER, BLACK—11 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Rotterdam
10 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
19 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Rotterdam
78 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Osthaven
200 bgs, M Golodetz, Alleppey
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kozhikode
240 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Alleppey
80 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
40 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
40 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
60 bgs, Fehr Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cochin
5 bgs, Continental Commodity Trading Co, Lagos
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Alleppey
160 bgs, Brown Bros, Alleppey
80 bgs, Netherlands Trading Society, Cochin
80 bgs, Chemical Bank, Cochin
480 bgs, Alleppey
1,320 bgs, Cochin

WHITE—608 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkal Pinang
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Pangkal Pinang
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Pangkal Pinang
128 bgs, A C Israel, Pangkal Pinang
34 bgs, A G Dunn, Pangkal Pinang
160 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
32 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Corp, Singapore

RED—202 bgs, H T French, Iskenderun

PETITGRAIN OIL—106 dms, Ungerer & Co, Buenos Aires
18 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
1 dm, Antoine Chiris, Port au Prince

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
105,026 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
195,063 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
240,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz

PHENYLDIMETHYLISOPYRAZOLON — 10 cks, Antwerp

PHENYLMETHYLAMINOPROPYNOL — 6 cks, Antwerp

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE — 4,409 bgs, Reichold Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam

PIGMENTS—660 bgs, Advance International Ltd, Rotterdam
660 bgs, J D Smith, Rotterdam

PIMENTO BERRIES—110 bgs, John Holt & Co, Kingston

LEAF OIL—3 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston

POLLACKLIVER OIL—25 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
70 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—5 cs, Rohner Gehrig, Rijeka

POPPY SEED—100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
433 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—613 dms, Oil & Chemical Intern Corp, Antwerp
344 bbls, Oil & Chemical Intern Corp, Hamburg
CYANIDE—446 dms, Liverpool
METABISULPHITE—55 cks, Reifenberg Brewers Supplies, Havre

MURIATE—1,500 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen

POTATO STARCH—500 bgs, Haberland Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
661 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Aarhus

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—31 bls, McLaughlin Gormley King, Dar es Salaam
180 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Dar es Salaam
200 bls, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
224 bls, John Powell & Co, Mombasa
125 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Mombasa
75 bls, John Powell & Co, Dar es Salaam
150 bls, McLaughlin Gormley King, Mombasa
125 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa

PYRIDIN—10 dms, American Tebu Corp, Rotterdam

PYRITES—193 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,400 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
750 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
4,935 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires

QUICKSILVER—100 flks, Virchand Panachand, Calcutta
18 flks, G Jimenez, Vera Cruz
100 flks, N Y Trust Co, Tampico
100 flks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
50 flks, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rijeka
700 flks, Interchange Commercial Corp, Cadiz
50 flks, Derby & Co, Leixoes
100 flks, Calcutta

QUINCE SEED—37 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr
76 bgs, D Aboudi, Khorramshahr

QUININE SULPHATE—4 cs, River Plate Corp, Iloilo
14 cs, H A Gogarty, Kobe

RAPE SEED—100 bgs, Hinton & Co, Rotterdam

ROSEMARY LEAVES—120 bls, Lisbon

SAFFRON FLOWERS—6 cs, Calderon & Co, Leixoes

SAGE LEAVES—600 bls, Superintendence Co, Split

SAGO FLOUR—1,106 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore

SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay

SARSAPARILLA ROOT—215 bls, Vera Cruz

SCHEELITE ORE—145 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Capetown

SEEDLAC—250 bgs, J S Khorana, Bangkok
850 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Bangkok
600 bgs, Commercial Alcohols Ltd, Bangkok
250 bgs, J H Schroder, Bangkok
650 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
1,000 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
1,500 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, A Kramer, Calcutta
200 bgs, Suhr & Bundelman, Calcutta
300 bgs, Capital Shellac Corp, Calcutta
500 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
150 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Calcutta
250 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
200 bgs, Trademan National Bank, Bangkok
962 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Bangkok
1,350 bgs, Manrose Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
300 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, Bangkok
200 bgs, Calcutta

SERPENTINA ROOT — 47 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay

SESAME SEED—657 bgs, A Sahadi, Cutuco
2,630 bgs, Independent Halavah Candies, Cutuco
1,513 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Cutuco
250 bgs, R J Spitz, Corinto
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
198 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
1,972 bgs, American Halavah Products, Cutuco

SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
3 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, International Fisheries Corp, Yokohama
150 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama

SHELLAC—27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
93 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Bangkok
400 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
400 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Calcutta

SOAP BARK—507 bls, Talcahuano

SODIUM BICARBONATE — 498 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PERBORATE—23 dms, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
TETRAHYDRATE—1,000 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

PRUSSIATE—385 bgs, Rohner Gehrig, Antwerp

SILICOFLUORIDE—667 bgs, Dorf International Ltd, Rotterdam

STARCH—2,000 bgs, Haberland Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Rotterdam

STEATITE—15 bls, Leghorn

STRONG GUM—612 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rouen

STRYCHNINE ALKALOID—4 cs, Prentiss Drugs & Chemical Co, London

TALC—3,550 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa

TANNING EXTRACT—6 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,782 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
282 bgs, First National Boston, Bangkok
850 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Bangkok
2,374 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore

THALLIUM SULPHATE—2 cs, Hudson Shipping Co, Marseille

THEOBROMINE—10 cs, Light Work Products, Rotterdam

TIN OXIDE—2 bbls, Metal & Thermit Corp, Bremen

TRAGACANTH GUM—12 cs, American Meshed Fur Co, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—65 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
15 dms, Ayerst McKenna & Harrison, Liverpool
TUNU GUM—131 cs, L A Dreyfus, Corinto
TURMERIC ROOT—137 bgs, London
ULTRAMARINE BLUE — 25 bbls, Fezandie & Sperrle, Rotterdam
UREA—1,500 bgs, Manufacturers Chemical Co, Gothenburg
200 bgs, I M Sobin, Antwerp
200 bgs, J P Eberhart, Copenhagen
1,000 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
VALONIA CUPS—11,700 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—26 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Marseilles
23 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles
92 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseilles
2 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Antwerp
26 cs, L A Chamoon & Co, Mombasa
28 cs, Schmidt, Dammann & Smeltzer, Marseilles
WATTLE BARK—3,345 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
1,490 bgs, Chemical Bank, Tanga
EXTRACT—3,075 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
536 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Mombasa
523 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa
528 bgs, Mombasa
WHITE PRECIPITATE—2 cs, Hudson Shipping Co, Southampton

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291 bgs, R T French, Hamburg
80 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES — 240 bgs, Girard Trust Co, Leixoes
ORE—205 bgs, Penson & Co, Antwerp
227 bgs, National City Bank, Bangkok
400 bgs, Penson & Co, Bangkok
481 bgs, Chemical Bank, Bangkok
200 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Rotterdam
180 bgs, Empire Steel Trading Co, Leixoes
800 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
200 bgs, Lisbon
WOLFRAMITE—345 bgs, First National Boston, Lisbon
WOOL GREASE—158 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Antwerp
196 dms, Fanning Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
149 dms, Chemical Bank, Lisbon
213 dms, Public National Bank, Lisbon
135 dms, N I Maimstrom, Bremen
53 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
33 dms, Industrial Raw Materials Corp, Liverpool
36 dms, J J Gavin & Co, Genoa
52 dms, Genoa
47 cks, Liverpool

Baltimore

CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, Baltimore Spice Co, Rotterdam
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—2,204 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Antwerp
EARTH COLOR—2,250 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Rotterdam
GALLNUTS—293 bgs, Lattakia
PEATMOSS—1,280 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
400 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
2,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,700 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
900 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
500 bls, F H Shalles & Co, Bremen
1,525 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
POTASSIUM MURIATE—1,600 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen

Boston

AGAR—50 bls, First National Boston, Iloilo
CARAWAY SEED—20 bgs, Rotterdam
CINNAMON BARK—430 bgs, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—20 bgs, Rotterdam
GELATIN—110 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Bremen
GLUE—551 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
2,886 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Hamburg
STOCK—225 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—1,500 bgs, First National Boston, Antwerp
500 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
3,333 bgs, Rotterdam
NICKEL SULPHATE—15 cks, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—2,527 bls, J A Conkey, Hamburg
POPPY SEED—40 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—1 ck, I M Sobin, Hamburg
NITRATE—800 bgs, C H Powell, Bremen
1,000 bgs, I M Sobin, Hamburg
POTATO STARCH—600 bgs, E J Guetta, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—8,217 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—50 bgs, Aisner Chemical Co, Hamburg
SULPHATE, ANHYDROUS—3,000 bgs, C H Powell, Antwerp
UREA—3,257 bgs, I M Sobin, Antwerp

Los Angeles

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE — 25 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Glasgow
BLEACHING POWDER—75 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Glasgow

—Continued on page 78

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Fair sized but not enlarged demand was reported in the botanical market last week. The call for either drug or flavoring items was mainly for prompt needs and the total of transactions was moderate in size. The majority of prices were steady and unchanged but thirty-three changes were reported, divided thirteen up and twenty down. Of the advances, six were drugs and thirteen were condimentals. In reductions, a total of eight drugs was noted. In aromatics, there were twelve. However, advances had the more weight and the market index rose 0.04 point to 107.51.

So far as domestic drugs were concerned, reports last week again stressed the smallness of carryover this year. This was hardly unexpected, considering the fact that the 1952 collection was declared by all factors to have been the smallest in their experience and, in their belief, the smallest ever recorded.

Consequently, the absence of a more substantial demand at this time is passed by for the most part and is virtually overshadowed by the necessity of doing everything possible to stimulate workers throughout the collection season of 1953. Price is likely to be one of the more potent stimulants used and there was some reason to expect that Spring buying lists this year will contain numerous advances over the levels in the first list in 1952.

But, it was said, mere price cannot produce a crop. Nature has the most influential part to play. Given favorable weather—not too much rain and no extended periods of drought—nature will produce the crop adequately and it will remain for man to get it collected. And attractive prices to the workers are apt to produce them in sufficient numbers to assure a collection saitsfactory in size.

Barks

Sassafras—Slightly more competition brought spot quotations down on ordinary bark; the market last week ranged 35c. to 42c. per pound, depending on supplier. An opposite price movement is select bark made the market 60c. to 65c. per pound and not a great deal of the 1952 crop remains unsold.

Beans

Vanilla—Conditions changed little. Foreign market prices showed firmness, at least, and some described conditions as being relatively strong. Spot demand was quiet for the time being but quotations were maintained firmly because of conditions prevailing in primary markets.

Flowers

Chamomile—Prices were higher, in keeping with the shrinkage of stocks available on the spot. True European flowers and South American material ranged 90c. to $1 per pound and the prices were always subject to confirmation because of small stocks. Roman chamomile came in higher in latest cables from the origin and spot quotations were raised to $1 to $1.15 per pound, depending on seller and quantity.

Elder—Some concern about probable collection in the domestic primary market was expressed. Practically nothing was obtainable last year and given favorable weather conditions, collection may be stimulated by posting or more attractive buying prices at the beginning of the season. At present, spot prices are very steady despite limited demand.

Herbs and Leaves

Catnip—Stocks of Southern leaves are practically exhausted. Except for the possibility of some primary market dealers having a very small, unsold stock at this time, the supply situation has been rarely so poor as it is this Spring. Conditions suggest that buying prices will open fairly high this year but a more influential factor in the collection will be the weather conditions which, last year, were atrocious.

Lobelia—The situation in this article is but a shade better than that in catnip and if consumer needs are to be normal and completely supplied this year, a crop of excellent size must be realized. All of which suggests little in the way of substantial reductions from present quotations on either herb or leaf.

Senna—Quotations on spot grades of T. V. senna were shaded once again last week. No. 1 was down to 18c. to 20c. per pound and No. 2 became 16c. to 18c. No. 3 remained at 13c. to 14c. Powder remained lowest at 17c. but the range was wider to 19c. It was said that the above quotations shaped well with current replacement cost and present spot demand. According to British reports, exports from Tuticorin, India, last February were 15 bales to the United Kingdom and 223 bales to European destinations. Export of pods were 10 bales to Great Britain and 79 to Europe. None were made to the US.

Miscellaneous

Papain—Demand, plus a not too plentiful stock of high test material, continued to keep prices advancing. African material in powdered form was quoted $6.50 to $7.50 per pound, depending on seller and strength of material offered. Ceylon goods were up to $5.50 to $7 and it was said that most of the current spot stock of Ceylon papain was rather low in strength. And, of course, the usefullness of papain as a tenderizer of meats depends on the potency of material used. It was pointed out that there is no NF standard on this item at the present time. The last standard was NF VII and it seemed to have been removed in the eighth edition of the NF mainly because of inadequacy of tests then available.

Cohosh—Black cohosh root was reduced to 20c. to 24c. per pound, depending on seller and quantity. Blue cohosh remained at 19c. to 24c., the level reached during a February advance in prices asked.

Colombo — Little spot material was available and futures stood nominally around 18c. per pound; even 20c. was suggested as being warranted. Very little has been available in the primary market for some time past.

Doggrass—Imported root was under more competition last week and the market turned lower to the basis of 26c. to 28c. per pound, depending on seller. Domestic root was quoted at the same price level. Neither was in much demand.

Galangal—Although the low prices on ginger root have about ended consumer interest in galangal root, the socalled Chinese ginger, quoted prices were higher

Price Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, 5c. per lb.
Roman, 10c. per lb.
Galangal root, 2c. per lb.
Papain, powdered, African, 25c. per lb.
Ceylon, 25c. per lb.
Sassafras bark, select, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Saigon, broken, 1c. per lb.
medium, 2c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black*, spot, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Polish, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

Cohosh root, black, 2c. per lb.
Colombo root, futures, 2c. per lb.
Doggrass root, imported, 2c. per lb.
Jalap root, whole, 8c. per lb.
powdered, 5c. per lb.
Sassafras bark, ordinary, 9c. per lb.
Senna leaves, T. V. No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, bleached, medium, 15c. per lb.
decorticated, Guatemalan, 10c. per lb.
green, Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, China, Canton rolls, 1c. per lb.
select, broken, 2c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 3c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Mombassa, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
white*, spot, 3c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 28, 1952
107.51	107.47†	106.84	118.13

* Obtained too late for index calculation.
† Revised.

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Mar. 20

New York

Cassia, 85 bales: filthy.
Chillies, 4 lots, 476 bags: filthy.
Fenugreek seed, 97 bags: filthy.
Ginger root, 7 lots, 834 bags: filthy.
Laurel leaves, 290 bales: filthy.
Mace, 2 lots, 28 cases: filthy.
Sesame seed, 600 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 2 lots, 42 bags: moldy and insect bored.
White, 15 bags: insect infested.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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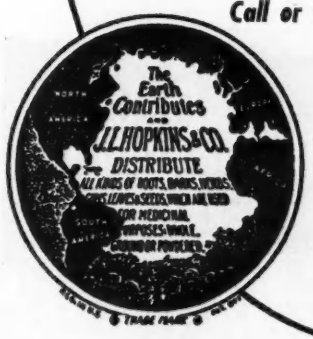

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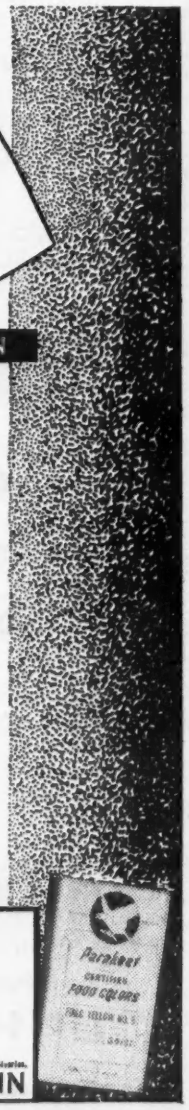

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Jalap—The market continued to show some signs of unsettlement and easier price position. Whole root was lower at 38c. to 48c. per pound, depending on test, which runs from 10 to 15 percent; powder, 45c. to 55c., the range also covering strength of the material offered. Competition was fairly keen.

Senega—The price range widened by rising on the top side. The quotations were $1.95 to $2.10 per pound as to seller and not all suppliers viewed the present situation in the same light. Some said that the source had weakened because of limited sales outlets. Others averred that the weakening was being over emphasized by some quarters. In normal times, the Spring months are a period of price decline.

Serpentaria—This is strictly a domestic root. It is difficult to obtain at any price and nominal values were $4.85 to $5 per pound. Recent imports from India have listed parcels arriving as "serpentaria root." Investigation suggests that the India root is not serpentaria but is, in fact, a native Indian root known as serpentina.

Seeds

Caraway—Absence of many offerings of shipment seed from Dutch sources tended to bring some strength to local prices. They were raised to 9½c. to 10c. per pound.

Cardamom—Prices weakened. Medium sized bleached material was down on spot to $3.10 to $3.15 per pound. Bold bleached afloat was $3.40, which made spot quotations at $3.65 about nominal for the time being. Decorticated seed from Guatemala was reduced to $1.95. Green cardamom dropped to $1.40.

Celery—French seed was up a fraction to 38c. to 40c. per pound, depending on supplier. Indian seed was unchanged.

Poppy—Absence of normal shipment proposals from Holland indicated uncertainty with respect to the next crop and brought a firmer spot market following a rise to 16½c. to 17c. per pound. Polish material was sympathetically higher at 15½c. to 16c.

Sesame—Reports of Texas farmers undertaking cultivation of this seed came to hand. A group of 170 farmers were said to plant planting of 1,500 acres with seed whose special strain was developed after six years experimentation by scientists in a privately financed laboratory owned by the Texas Research Foundation. The strain resists pod shattering and therefore permits the use of machinery in picking and threshing.

Spices

Cassia—China cassias were still in low supply but prices eased from the peak of their late advance. Rolls were quoted at 38c. to 40c. per pound and broken rolls were down to 36c. to 38c. All medium Saigon cassia was higher at 56c. and broken material was up to 51c.

Cinnamon—No. 2 Ceylon spice was shaded to 28½c. to 30c. per pound but the "0000" quality remained at 39c. to 40c.

Clove—Zanzibar spice on spot was down to $1.53 to $1.54 per pound. Madagascar buds were $1.70 per pound for shipment and a quotation on spot of $1.62 was purely nominal.

Pepper—Prices seemed to be more stable during much of last week. Quotations on black pepper were about $1.49 per pound most of the time and the position did not result in substantial trading. Futures and spots were about the same in price. Estimates of shipments from India during the first half mentioned 400 tons as a likely figure, rather on the small side. The total for the month was not expected to exceed 1,000 tons.

Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.50 per pound; March shipment, $1.50; April shipment, $1.50; May shipment, $1.50; white, spot, $1.52 to $1.55.

Diatomite Data Offered

A new twenty-eight page Brochure, "Celite—The Story of Diatomite," has just been published by Johns-Manville, New York. Designed for both laymen and technical men, it uses photographs and drawings as well as text to trace the development of diatomite. Copies are available from John-Manville at 22 East 40th street, New York 16.

Obituaries

Walter E. Blair

Walter E. Blair, assistant to the president of the Solvay Process Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died March 23 in Sarasota, Fla. He was sixty-three years old.

In 1919 Mr. Blair joined the technical service department of Wing & Evans, Inc., sales agents for the Solvay Process Company. Later Wing & Evans became the Solvay Sales Corporation, which Mr. Blair served successfully in Detroit, Philadelphia and New York in sales capacities.

Daniel G. Bogert

Daniel G. Bogert, secretary for many years of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter Publishing Company, predecessor firm to the Schnell Publishing Company, died March 22 in Englewood, N. J. He was seventy-five years of age.

Mr. Bogert joined Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter Publishing Company at the age of sixteen as an office boy and rose to become secretary of the concern. He left the paper in 1941 to devote his full time to the estate of William O. Allison, founder of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, and for some years thereafter served as secretary of the Allison Land Company, a real estate holding firm set up by the estate.

In recent years Mr. Bogert had been treasurer and a director of the Englewood (N. J.) Mutual Saving & Loan Association. Town assessor of Englewood for forty-three years, he retired four years ago as a director of the Citizen's National Bank.

James A. Moffett

James A. Moffett, chairman of the board of the California-Texas Oil Company from 1936 until his retirement in 1943 and former senior vice-president and operating head of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died March 26 in New York. He was sixty-six years old.

Frederick D. Schreiber

Frederick D. Schreiber, manager of the coal chemicals division of the Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company. Pittsburgh, Pa., died March 22 in Ocala, Fla. He was sixty-two years old. Mr. Schreiber joined Pittsburgh Coke in 1927 as coke plant superintendent.

Philip F. Brown, director of cellulosic fiber sales in the textile fibers department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died March 23 in West Chester, Pa. He was fifty-one years old. Mr. Brown had been with duPont since 1924.

Augustus A. Camprudi, consulting engineer who most recently was associated with the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died March 25 in Elmhurst, N. Y. He was sixty-three years old.

Marion C. Faraci, president of the American Mica Works Corporation, and the Mica Insulation Company, died March 25 in New York. He was seventy-four years old.

Howard F. Goodman, president of the Niagara Abrasive Company, Lockport, N. Y., died March 22. He was fifty-five years old.

Sigurd Hallager, Scandinavian manager of the California-Texas Oil Company, died March 22 in White Plains, N. Y. He was sixty-seven years old.

Howard H. Lowrie, director of the Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, died March 25 in Oil City, Pa. He was seventy-nine years old.

Samuel D. Wise, organizer of the Arco Company, Cleveland, Ohio, which he headed until he retired in 1936, died March 25 in Katonah, N. H. He was seventy-nine years old.

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ssential Oils, Other Aromatics

Fair demand for essential oils and aro- tic chemicals was reported last week. hough volume in many instances was ow normal size, consumer interest in- ased in some degree and tended to late a generally stable price structure. st shipment prices from foreign parts held steady. On spot, few shifts were de, however, and the changes were al- st evenly divided between advances l reductions. Changes in spot quota- ns weighed most heavily on the down e and the index dropped to 1.13 points 158.02, the lowest point to date this r.

The situation in domestic citrus oils s sharply divided between strength l weakness. Lemon oil was strong and ting stronger in ratio to the dwindling cks and the likelihood of expanding nand, come the summer season. ange oil was weak but prices were al- dy so low that it seemed unlikely that declines could go much further and l give encouragement to domestic pro- tion. Messina lemon on spot was ad- ced in sympathy with the rise in prices domestic oil late in the previous iod. The advance on California oil not extended.

Geranium oils appeared to be greatly settled on spot. Quotations on Algerian in this market were easy but no lower spot prices on Bourbon oil dropped ner sharply. This seemed out of line h replacement cost price trend.

The outlook for Spanish oils was de- ed to be poor by a primary market oper whose latest advices reviewed the uation intimately. The nubbin of his tention was that low prices, unchange- e production costs, and poor export iness combined to make production profitable to the point where it will at st be curtailed this year and, possibly, ndoned entirely by some Spanish dis- ers.

With respect to changes in import quo- ons made to this market by foreign opers, the following oils were higher: t African basil, Java citronella, clove f, Algerian and Bourbon geranium; ssina lemon, and East Indian lemon- ss. Lower replacement costs came on se oils: Estate citronella, lavandin, 42 percent lavender flower, Spanish ke lavender, American lemongrass, marosa, and Bourbon vetiver.

sential Oils

Abies Siberica—No further change in general price range in this item was ed last week. The market had steady lertones under the influence of mod- te demand for nearby needs.

Angelica — One quarter established a y low, yet also quite wide range in otations on root oil; in that direction, market was quoted $70 to $80 per nd. Other quarters made the market est at $90 and in one instance, $120 s still being asked. The low of $70 s named because of the excellent sup- situation of one dealer. Belgian ad- es said that there might not be any ntings this year and, consequently, that ces might rise. Seed oil remained at to $95.

Anise—This market is being supplied h this oil from Dutch sources and the t price remained at $1.85 to $2.85 per nd, depending on supplier and, so said ne, on quality. There may still be some l lots of Chinese star anise oil in this rket but inquiry has failed to develop firmation of that situation. Restoration star anise oil in wide distribution in s market awaits unblocking of direct pments from China.

Bergamot—Steady prices have come to spot market and the range of $11.25 $12.50 per pound, depending on dealer, hained unchanged under moderate de- nd last week. Supply seemed sufficient care for reasonable increase in needs.

Bois de Rose—Some quarters reported noderate rise in consumer interest and gain in inquiries tended to stiffen sell- price views which were generally ex- ssed over the range of $3.50 to $3.80 pound and were adhered to more adily.

Caraway—The actual effect of the flood the caraway seed crop in Holland re- ins to be developed. Salt damage to ms could mean the production of less Dealers here reported a very steady

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, lemon, Messina, 35c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, angelica root, $20 per lb.
Geranium, Bourbon, 75c. per lb.
Lavandin, 5c. per lb.
Orange, expressed, Californian, 5c. per lb.
Palmarosa, 35c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 28, 1952
158.02	159.15*	160.36	184.13

*Revised.

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

market and they were also watching the Dutch market closely.

Cassia—The very low stocks of USP oil still held by dealers fitted fairly closely with the conservative reserves held by manufacturing consumers. The scarcity has turned some users to substitute materials. There were imitation and synthetic products offered on the basis of $2.60 per pound in one quarter.

Cardamom—No general following of the decline to $32 per pound in the previous week was noted in the period just ended. Dealers' opinions made the range $32 to $48 per pound.

Clove—The range in prices on bud oil widened sharply last week when one direction established its market at $10.75 per pound, minimum. Limited quantities in other quarters were named as low as $9.50 per pound but, in general, the supply situation was so acute that dealers were disposed to reserve stocks for the needs of their own customers. Clove leaf oil at its origin was quoted higher in latest cables.

Eucalyptus — Competition from other sources has crippled interest in offerings of Spanish oil. Latest advices from Spain stated that to make distillation interesting, it is necessary to obtain a minimum of 70c. per pound for the 70-75 percent single distilled oil. Less than that means a cut in production. Lower cables came in on both 70-75 and 80-95 percent oils of Australian origin. Spanish shipment prices are below the minimum mentioned abroad. Of all foreign cables, that covering Japanese oil was lowest. That on Australian was highest. Portuguese oil was close to Japanese in replacement cost. Spot quotations failed of new developments.

Geranium—The range on Algerian oil was wider, being $11.25 in one quarter and maximum at $13 in another. This oil had declined in the previous week. Bourbon oil was sharply reduced to $9.75 per pound, the second successive decline in two weeks. As to supplier, the range was to $11.25. In contrast with spot developments, cables on both Algerian and Bourbon oils came in at higher levels in the most recent of previous advices.

Lavandin—Spot prices eased still further last week, being lowest at $2.10 per pound but still ranging to $2.75 as to dealer. The more favorable minimum on spot fitted in with a lowering of shipment prices in cables most recently received.

Lavender—Most foreign cables on flower oil showed no change in replacement views of shippers. However, one cable did note a lower price on 40-42 percent of extra quality. Spot prices held.

Spike lavender on spot was lower at $1.50, lowest, and ranged to $1.85 per pound. Advices from Spain said the 1952 crop was 40 percent less than previous years, making for high production costs. Many production costs are fixed regardless of total production. Land rentals remain unchanged and afford little chance for lowering production costs. These land rents are so high that, based on prices at present obtainable for oil, the distillers are likely not to rent land in many villages, some of which are of major importance. A dry winter is also apt to reduce the oil yield from the next crop.

Lemon—Most suppliers of Californian oil followed the price rise established late in the previous week by one of the largest producers. Quotations were $6 to $6.50 per pound. The price of Messina oil also reflected the rise, becoming $5.85 per pound for lesser qualities to a top of $9 per pound for the most higher reputed brand exported from Italy. The agent for said brand said there were still a few buyers who would pay the premium. Stocks of lemon oil were very low, a fact making domestic oil increasingly valuable. It was said that the use of lemon

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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peel in California for production of cattle feeds was one reason for smaller production.

Orange—Quotations on California expressed oil were also down to 65c. per pound, being even with the most recently quoted price on Floridian oil. Stocks appeared to be ample to large and consumption has yet to broaden sufficiently to be a support to the recently weakening market.

Palmarosa — Further price reduction brought the minimum spot quotation down to the basis of $5.90 per pound. The range was to $6 as to seller. This movement was apparently local and competitive in character. At least, agents for import parcels reported no change in replacement cables.

Pennyroyal—Spanish shippers said that the cheaper prices on citronella oil had forced Spanish pennyroyal down. It is too low and agents for the shippers said in latest advices that there will be a general abstention from production this year. Spain has a substantial carryover, also.

Rosemary—Abandonment of production in Spain may result this year because of low prices. At less than 70c. production means sales at a loss and the latest shipment cables are far below that minimum. Dry weather has also prevailed and since the crop begins soon, may result in a drop in output. Rain will be badly needed during the balance of March and through April.

Sage—Spot prices held unchanged. Production of ten to twelve tons in Spain was forecast in latest advices from shippers.

Spearmint—The tight market continued but prices failed to rise further. Quotations were $8.25 to $9 per pound. The ideas of those holding the unsold balance of the 1952 crop were practically level with the prices noted on spot. Numerous spot dealers said they were unwilling to pay source prices and are not replacing their exhausted or very low spot stocks at this time. All conditions favored the producers, at least for the time being. This may change when the new crop goes into the ground in the not far distant future.

Thyme—Poor export demand featured exports from Spain last year. The most recent advices from Spain forecast that little interest in production will prevail this year. The same goes for mace and rue oils.

Vetiver—Cables offering Bourbon oil came in at moderately lower price levels in the most recently received advices. Replacement on Haitian oil showed no change. There was some reason to think that buyers with a firm order in hand might obtain some Bourbon oil at spot levels shading those recently reported.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol — Buyers were in the market virtually for only their prompt requirements but the general situation was such as to make most producers relatively firm in price views and little disposed to shade the market even under competition.

Benzyl Compounds — A routine market was the usual report in this group. Buyers' needs were well supplied on a prompt

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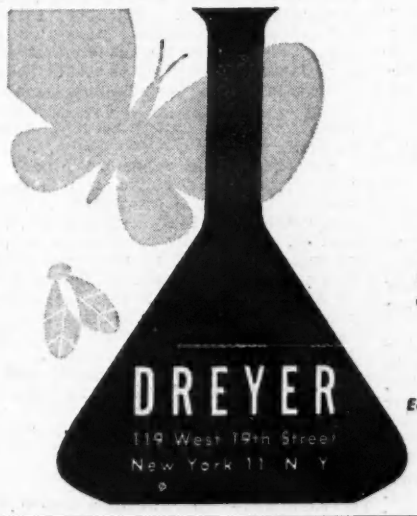

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basis and under conditions suggestive of steady, well maintained priced in all quarters supplying the individual materials.

Coumarin—Producers' prices continued in well stabilized position and since moderate quantities were involved in most transactions, consumption played a minor part in the maintenance of quotations. Production cost was the principal stiffener of sellers' views. Stocks seemed to be adequate.

Methyl Salicylate — Outlets for natural oil of wintergreen were few, small, and involved only limited quantities of material. Consumption of the synthetic wintergreen oil was even with expectations and prices remained very steady.

Standard Aromatics Names Sagarin Sales Director

Standard Aromatics, Inc., New York, has announced the appointment of Edward Sagarin as director of sales. Mr. Sagarin has been associated with the perfume materials industry since 1939, and is former advertising manager and editor of publications for Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York.

Stepan Adds Tomlinson

William F. Tomlinson has joined the Stepan Chemical Company, Chicago, and will serve as technical sales representative in the southern Wisconsin, eastern Iowa, northern Illinois and Indiana territory. For the past five and one-half years, Mr. Tomlinson was in the employ of Fels & Co., Philadelphia, serving as director of research and development for the past few years.

Metal Cans Shipments: Jan.

Total shipments of metal cans during January were 5 percent above shipments during December and 15 percent higher than the January, 1952, total, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weight of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In January metal can shipments amounted to 269,597 short tons, compared with December's figure of 256,206 tons, and 234,372 short tons in January, 1952.

'Dacron' Output Started At New duPont Facility

The $40,000,000 Kinston, N. C., plant of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., started production of "Dacron" polyester fiber last week.

The first of six units went into production on "Dacron" in staple and two forms. The five additional units are expected to be in operation by the end of 1953, duPont said. The production goal is an annual capacity of 35,000,000 pounds of staple and continuous filament "Dacron" fiber. Meanwhile, the company said that the experimental staple production unit for "Dacron" at Seaford, Del., is being shut down. However, production of continuous filament yarn will continue on a small experimental unit at Seaford until the new plant is ready to make this type yarn.

Chicago Cosmetic Chemists Meeting Planned for April 14

The Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will meet April 14 in Henrici's restaurant to hear Syd Simons, make-up consultant, discuss "Theatrical Make-Up Technics Applied to Street Wear —A Clue to Product Improvement." The meeting will also feature a Ladies' Night program. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m.

Celanese Reassigns Two

Richard Schwab and Walter Lauer have been promoted to new positions in the Chemical Division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York. Mr. Schwab is moving from the New England territory to take over management of the Detroit, Mich., office and Mr. Lauer from the New York office to manager of the Boston office.

Trade Briefs

William J. McCarthy has joined the "Hycar" rubber section of the sales development laboratory of the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company.

H. E. Thompson, research director for the Anaconda Wire & Cable Company, will be a panel member at the convention of the American Society for Quality Control in Philadelphia May 27 through 29.

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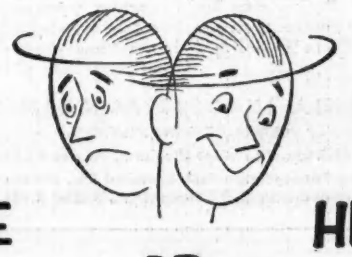

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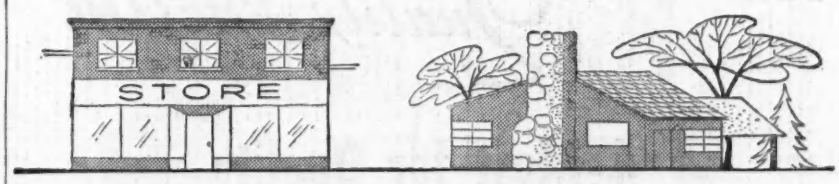

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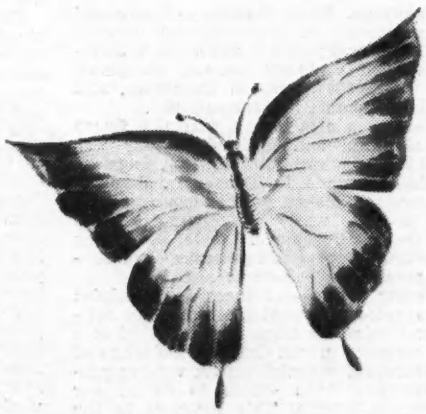

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Colors vary from light (Coal Tar Resin Color Scale numbers 1½ to 3½) through medium, reddish, dark to extra dark (nos. 12-16).

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Protective Coatings Materials

Market Trends

Advanced

Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Red vermilion, quicksilver, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 28, 1952
88.44	88.44	88.43	101.19

(For Current Prices see page 9)

The price of Argentine casein advanced ¼ cent per pound last week. Red vermilion, quicksilver came down. Recovery of mercury last week was not reflected in this pigment yet.

Black copper oxide prices have held steady, while red oxide schedules have advanced reflecting the increases in metal prices. Lead pigments were unchanged from previous quotations. The stronger tone displayed in the London market was an indication of generally firmer conditions. Zinc oxide schedules have held the line. Producers reported slightly better activity in March than in February. The market for zinc sulphide was steady. Prices have remained at old levels. Demand was satisfactory.

The general level of activity for synthetic resins was still good. A source stated that industrial sales were holding up much better than trade sales. The anticipated expansion of demand for synthetic resins from trade sales in the first quarter never did develop to the proportions expected earlier. Some improvement was still looked for in the coming weeks. Industrial finishes have kept alkyds moving at a steady pace.

Price increases have been announced for a few alkyds effective April 1. The advances were reflections of the higher costs of coconut oil and soybean oil, as well as glycerine. Some producers had already advanced schedules to take care of these higher raw material costs in mid-March. Phenolic resins were still moving fairly well, but some setback was seen in demand from varnish producers, along with the other resins which have felt the slowness of trade sales.

A source reported that the market for polymethacrylates has shown a steady growth since last June. Prices of these resins were firm. Urea-formaldehydes were among the major industrial resins to enjoy a high level of activity.

Increases were scheduled for bentonite, barytes, fullers earth, blanc fixe, and slate flour, a source said. Shellac was quiet. Prices were firm.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum, Paste, Powder — Producers' net shipments of atomized and grained powder, flaked powder, and paste in January totaled 4,109,000 pounds, compared with 4,596,000 pounds in December, and 2,545,000 pounds in January 1952.

The breakdown shows that the figure for atomized and grained powder was 2,988,000 pounds in January, against 3,557,000 pounds in December. January shipments of flaked powder came to 312,000 pounds, while they were 248,000 pounds in December. Paste shipments were 809,000 pounds in January and 791,000 pounds in December.

Copper Oxide—Advances in schedules of the red commercial grade used for anti-fouling paints on ships have resulted in a new range of prices. Current quotations of the standard material among various producers was from 42½c. to 49½c. per pound in barrels. This material is the regular oxide used for paints and other chemical purposes. It is not the more refined oxide required to meet Navy specifications.

Black copper oxide prices have held firm thus far. However, changes in copper prices which have taken place since decontrol have not been reflected in this market yet. Current quotations of black oxide ranged from 39c. to 40c. per pound.

Dry Colors — Producers said that the market for colors has shown some improvement in demand in the past several weeks. It was felt that business is beginning to pick up, as the spring season has started to show some effect on the markets. The price schedules of the dry colors were generally steady at their old levels. Supplies were ample enough to accommodate current requirements.

Lead Pigments—Prices for these pigments have remained firm during the past several weeks. It was said that strength in the London market was being watched by American producers. Up to press-time there had been no reflection of this firmer tone in pig lead or consequently, these pigments.

Red Vermilion, Quicksilver—The price of this material came down 2c. early last week, following the earlier trend of mercury. No reflections of the subsequent recovery and firming of metal prices were reported before press-time. Current quotations were at $3.65 per pound.

Zinc Oxide—A source stated that demand was slightly better this month than it was in February. Although there hasn't been a surge in buying, producers felt that the spring trade was beginning to show some promise. Current levels of sales were considered to be fairly good. Prices have remained steady at their old levels.

Total production of zinc oxide in January increased 8 percent, according to the Bureau of Mines. This was the highest monthly output since May 1951 and was 20 percent above the 1952 monthly average of 14,642 tons. Stocks at producers' plants on January 31 were 4 percent higher than at the end of 1952.

Output of lead-free and leaded grades rose 8 percent in January. January production of leaded zinc oxide was 4,209 tons, the highest monthly figure since June 1951. It was also 31 percent above the monthly average for 1952. Lead-free output during the month amounted to 13,394 tons, or 28 percent greater than the monthly average for 1952.

Shipments increased 19 percent to 16,682 tons. Responsible for this gain were increases of 13 percent in sales of lead-free and 58 percent in leaded oxide sales.

Zinc Sulphide—Prices have remained steady for this material. Demand was at reasonable levels. It was said that zinc sulphide was moving along at a moderate pace. Current quotations were at 25.3c. per pound in carlots.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—The general level of activity for these synthetics was still quite good. Demand from industrial outlets was very strong, while a slightly easier tone than had been anticipated from trade sales was part of the current market picture. One source said that trade sales have suffered slightly during the first quarter, but some pickup in demand from architectural finishes could be looked for in the future months.

Prices of some alkyds have been scheduled to rise April 1. Some sources advanced a few of these synthetics March 15, while other producers waited for the beginning of the second quarter. No matter when the advances took place, they were generally described as results of increased costs of raw materials. One source announcing April 1 increases of a couple of non-oxidizing alkyds, said that higher costs of coconut oil were responsible for the advance. Other advances have resulted from higher soybean prices.

Phenolics — Demand for phenolics used in varnishes has felt a slight set-back, it was said. Trade sales have not come up to early expectations in the first quarter, a source added, but some pickup might be felt in the coming weeks, as the spring paint season shows more activity. Industrial sales for phenolics have held up quite well. Prices have remained at their old levels. Supplies were generally satisfactory, except for the long standing shortage of paraphenyl phenol derived resins.

Polymethacrylates — A producer said that this market has shown a healthy growth since last June. Its use in aerosol bombs was said to have given the market a boost. The general level of trades sales were said to be quite good. Prices have remained firm. Supplies were sufficient to accommodate current demand.

Urea-formaldehydes—It was said that these synthetics were among the major industrial resins to enjoy exceptionally

Protective Coatings Shipments

The following table from the Bureau of Census indicates total factory shipments of paint, varnish, and lacquer in January as compared with December:—

	January	December*
Total sales	$107,344,000	$90,563,000
Trade sales of paint, varnish and lacquer	64,670,000	49,290,000
Industrial sales, total	42,674,000	41,273,000
Paint and varnish	31,780,000	30,501,000
Lacquer	11,094,000	10,772,000

* Revised.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

good demand. The high level of activity was sustained by sales to adhesives outlets, and other industrial users. It was felt that current levels would hold up for awhile. Prices have held to the same level during past weeks.

Extenders and Inerts

Increased prices were scheduled for bentonite, barytes, fuller's earth, blanc fixe, and slate flour, a source announced. It was said that the increases, which were to become effective April 1, were readjustments of prices in line with current costs. A source added that the price control period had kept schedules where they were while extra costs were added, labor prices were increased, and power costs became greater, in some instances.

Natural Resins

No drastic changes have taken place in the market for gums. Importers said that there was slightly more activity lately. Sales levels at the start of the month had eased slightly from February levels, however some recovery of the lost ground was in sight now, The seasonal paint activity was expected to bring in some addition orders.

Gum prices have remained very firm at their previously established levels. Prices were not likely to go lower than they have dropped over the past two years, it was said. Nor were advances anticipated since the gums were considered to be at levels which should induce buying. Supplies were adequate for the current levels of demand.

Shellac—Importers said that the prices of the orange grades held firm in face of the ups and downs of the Calcutta market. It was said that sales were at relatively the same levels for the past several weeks. Industrial consumers have not changed their buying pace. Purchases were generally on the basis of needs, rather than in anticipation of expanded requirements. This hand-to-mouth basis of demand levels was fairly universal among the markets for other chemicals, not just typical of shellac alone. There were some brighter indications that activity was beginning to pick up with the spring season. But, heavy demands were not in full swing yet.

Miscellaneous Materials

Blood, Dried, Soluble—A source stated that there has been a slight improvement in demand for soluble dried blood from the adhesive industry but supply continued to be far in excess of demand. Prices have remained at their previously established levels.

Casein—Importers said that the market for Argentine casein looked a bit firmer. Quotations seemed to bear out that feeling, in that current quotations were ¼c. higher than the previous week. The present range for Argentine material was from 16¼c. to 16½ per pound, duty paid.

The Argentine government took control of the casein market in that country, a source said late last week. It was too soon to get any idea of the final results in the casein market here.

Synthetic Adhesives—The following information on consumption and stocks is related to the softwood plywood industry and comes from Bureau of Census figures. The table is expressed in pounds, on a dry basis.

	Consumption January	December*
Total	9,033,000	8,459,000
Soybean glues	5,056,000	4,512,000
Urea resin glues	577,000	530,000
Phenolic resin glues	2,540,000	2,539,000
Other glues	860,000	878,000
	Stocks January	**December***
Total	4,833,000	5,156,000
Soybean glues	2,494,000	2,659,000
Urea resin glues	406,000	498,000
Phenolic resin glues	1,536,000	1,605,000
Other glues	397,000	394,000

* Revised

Naval Stores

Turpentine—Total output of gum and wood turpentine in February was 30,710 barrels of 50 gallons, compared with January production of 35,220 barrels, and February 1952 output of 39,390 barrels, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The cumulative total for the period from April 1, 1952, to February 28, 1953, was 525,310 50-gallon barrels, as against 630,410 barrels produced in the corresponding period of the 1951-52 season.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
F	...	7.31*	...	...	7.38*
G	...	...	7.30‡	...	...
I	...	...	7.34*‡	7.42*‡	...
K	7.77*	...	7.34*‡	7.42*‡	...
M	...	7.49*	7.34*‡	7.43*‡	7.40*
N	...	7.15†	7.28‡	7.43*‡	...
WG	...	...	7.60‡	7.42*‡	7.83*
WW, X	...	...	7.85*	7.60‡	7.83*

Sales, USDA

312* 1,122* 469* 757* 2¶

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through N $8.70, WW $8.80, WG $8.90.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.538†	.535†	...	.5375†	...
Sales	10.000§	14.000§	...	1†	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l. 72c.

*Drums. †Tankcars. ‡Bags. ¶Carlots. §Gallons.

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A DARK WOOD RESIN AVAILABLE IN SOLID OR SOLUTION

ESTER GUMS

GLYCEROL AND PENTAERYTHRITOL TYPES

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GLOSS OIL 60

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PALE WOOD ROSINS

ALL GRADES X TO K

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Minnesota Linseed Oil Plant Expansion Begun

Expansion of the Fridley, Minn., plant of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Company, owned jointly by National Lead Company and Minnesota Paints, Inc., has begun. When the addition is completed next August, flaxseed storage will have been increased from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000 bushels.

Construction of the storage elevators will be of reinforced concrete, using the "continuous sliding form" process. Not only is more storage being added, but unloading capacity will be changed from twenty to forty cars a day. The present workhouse will be remodelled to take care of increased unloading and cleaning machinery.

When the Fridley plant opened in 1949, the total annual flaxseed crushing capacity was 3,000,000 bushels. During recent years, capacity has been increased to 5,000,000 bushels. The plant can process soybeans as well as flaxseed.

Houston, Dallas Paint Clubs Set April 17-18 for Meeting

The Houston and Dallas, Tex., Paint and Varnish Production Clubs will hold their eleventh annual meeting April 17 and 18 in the Shamrock hotel, Houston. On the opening day, for the first time in the history of these meetings, the Houston Paint Production Club has scheduled a raw materials show. The program on April 18 will include the presentation of technical papers and will conclude with the annual banquet.

Bakelite Shifts Brenneck

Robert A. Brenneck, who for many years was district manager of coating resin sales in the Chicago office, is now in charge of the sale of "Bakelite" and "Vinylite" surface coating materials in the San Francisco and Pacific northwest area, operating out of the San Francisco sales office of the Bakelite Company, a division of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, the company has announced.

Plastic Materials of Construction Course Set Up by Atlas Mineral

Atlas Mineral Products Company, Mertztown, Pa., has established courses of instruction on plastic materials of construction. In previous years, these courses have been presented impromptu to visiting corrosion engineers from the larger chemical and steel companies. Present plans are to invite all interested corrosion engineers or maintenance men regardless of company affiliation.

No tuition will be charged but each applicant accepted will be expected to defray his own expense for transportation and living costs during the training period. Attendance will be limited to male industrial engineers and maintenance personnel who require a knowledge of corrosion resistant coatings, linings, jointing materials, fabricated plastics and caulking materials in their work. Those interested have been asked to write to Joseph A. Snook, vice-president of Atlas.

Gum Naval Stores Loan Program Dates Extended

The maturity date and the period for redeeming loans under the 1952 gum naval stores loan program have been extended to July 1, the Department of Agriculture has announced. The original redemption date was April 1.

Department officials stated that extension of the redemption period to July 1, 1953, will continue to make available, in trade channels, supplies of gum turpentine and rosin pending production in volume of new crop supplies, which have been delayed by adverse weather conditions, and will give additional time for producers to take advantage of margins between redemption costs and current market prices.

Witco Adds Barry

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has added John E. Barry to the staff of its laboratory in Amarillo, Tex. Formerly with U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, Mr. Barry will be engaged in research as an ink chemist.

Penn. Color Names Agent

The Pennsylvania Color & Chemical Company, Doylestown, Pa., has announced the appointment of J. W. Copps, Milwaukee, as its representative for the state of Wisconsin.

Trade Briefs

Schwartz Chemical Company has appointed Plastic Materials Supply Company as its west coast distributor.

John E. Thomas has retired after sixty-four years with the Hooker Glass & Paint Company.

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Calco to Shift Griswold To Bound Brook Office

The Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanimid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has announced that effective July 1, Donald L. Griswold will be transferred from Canada to the head office at Bound Brook as assistant to the manager of the dyestuff department.

Since 1947, Mr. Griswold has been manager of the Calco Chemical Division of North American Cyanamid, Ltd., with headquarters first in St. Lambert and, since September, 1952, at Cyanamid's new consolidated office and manufacturing building in the Town of Mount Royal. In his five and one-half years in Canada he has directed the sales of dyestuffs, pigments, and textile resins.

J. R. Burkett will be transferred from the dyestuff sales department at Bound Brook, to manage the business of the Calco Division at Montreal. Mr. Burkett has eighteen years' experience in various departments of the Calco organization.

Lacquer Development Shows Put in Trailer by Hercules

A mobile lacquer information center will be used to bring to the attention of industry throughout the country new developments and improvements in lacquers, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced.

The industrial exhibit, which had its premiere showing in New York last week, is housed in a custom-built, lacquered, thirty-five-foot trailer completely fitted as a traveling display and application laboratory.

The trailer is equipped with facilities for showing motion pictures, has a conference room and exhibits, which include the latest in lacquer spray equipment. The spray equipment will be moved into plants for on-the-spot demonstrations. Display panels in the trailer tell the story of important new developments which are expanding the variety of applications for lacquers on both metal and wood surfaces.

Archer-Daniels Reassigns Dillon, Nelson to New Posts

Hall S. Dillon has been named head of the paint laboratory of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Dillon succeeds Floyd Nelson who will be technical sales representative for Archer-Daniels in several southern and western states.

Mr. Dillon joined the company in 1949 as a technical sales service man in the New York area, following several years of work in sales and technical sales work with two Philadelphia concerns. Mr. Nelson started with Archer-Daniels in 1948 as a member of its paint research group and was made head of the paint laboratory last year.

Norton Buys Entire Stock Of Spackle, Muralo Firms

Edward F. Norton has purchased the entire capital stock of the Spackle Company and the Muralo Company. The two firms will be merged, with headquarters at 50 Church street, New York, and factory in Bayonne, N. J. It was stated that the new management will provide both firms with modern equipment and experienced personnel, assuring ample production of the quality products for which Muralo formerly had been famous for so many years.

Witco Stocks Driers in K.C.

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has announced that it is now warehousing a complete inventory of Witco paint driers in Kansas City, Mo. Same day delivery of all material is assured on telephone orders placed before 11 a.m., it was reported. The address for mail and telephone orders is Witco Chemical Company, Crooks Terminal Warehouse, Inc., Broker's Building, Kansas City. The telephone number is VIctory 2404.

Acme-Hardesty Appoints

Acme-Hardesty Company, New York, has announced the appointment of the Hukill Chemical Corporation, Cleveland, as its agent for the Ohio territory. Hukill will handle Acme-Hardesty's complete line of fatty acids, hydrogenated oils and glycerine. Warehouse stocks of some of these items will be carried at a later date in Cleveland by Hukill, it was announced.

Krumbhaar Names Agents

Krumbhaar Chemicals, Inc., South Kearney, N. J., has announced the appointments of two agents to handle its line of hard synthetic resins. Jensen & McClelland, with offices at 510 North Dearborn street, Chicago, will handle the line in the greater Chicago area, while Harold C. Hall, 307 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, will handle the materials in the greater Cincinnati field.

Cabot Now Marketing New Nearly Pure Form of Silica

"Aerosil," a white and almost chemically pure form of silica composed of particles of extreme fineness, is now available in the United States from Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston. "Aerosil" is a product developed by a well-known German chemical company, Degussa (Deutsche-Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstadt Vormals Roessler), located in Frankfurt. Cabot has arranged with Degussa a research and patent licensing agreement as an outgrowth of mutual research interests in the field of silica and other inorganic oxide pigments. At the outset, Cabot will import commercial quantities of "Aerosil" for sale by Cabot in this country. According to the Boston firm, it is expected that a sufficient market will be established for production facilities to be built in the United States.

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Nickel, Oxide Allotments Of 25,495.1 Tons to US

The International Materials Conference last week announced an allocation program for primary nickel and oxides for the second quarter which allotted to the United States 25,495.1 metric tons of the free world's supply of 37,799.6 metric tons for the quarter.

The agency said that all of the member governments with the exception of Belgium had signified approval of the allocations plan. It was added that about 500 metric tons of Japanese nickel which is available for export is not included in the plan of distribution because this is a high priced product and the committee thus far has been unable to determine to what extent importing countries would purchase it.

The total production of primary nickel and oxides for the second quarter in the free world areas, excluding Japanese production, was estimated at 200 metric tons over the first quarter. About 500 tons of nickel oxides, produced in the United States' Nicaro plant in Cuba during the second half of 1952 in excess of the original estimate for that period, have been included in the second quarter distributions.

Salad Oil Processing Bids Asked by Agriculture Dept.

The Department of Agriculture is asking bids for processing and packaging of upwards of 500,000 gallons of its refined cottonseed oil into fully refined cooking (salad) oil. The oil is to be distributed under the school lunch programs.

The department said that the oil is ready for immediate shipment and will be delivered f.o.b. tankcar or tankwagon to processor's plant. Offers to refine and package must be submitted by 5 p.m. EST, March 31 to the program operation division, fats and oils branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Chemical Division

—Continued from page 3

the past, the division should be composed of sections representing each of the several segments of the chemical industry—drugs, agricultural chemicals, paints, inorganics, etc.

The three trade associations' spokesmen whose interest concerned the problem of agriculture as well as those of the chemical industry as a whole, were also in agreement that if there is to be a chemical division in the department it should have a strong agricultural section as one of its component parts.

Representatives of the several trade associations in the drug field have made no plans for conferences with the department on its reorganization, but have kept their members advised of developments and have urged them to submit any constructive suggestions they may have to Mr. Weeks. They likewise favor a strong department similar to that which existed under former President Hoover.

Although the matter has not yet been definitely settled, it is understood that the department officials favor a continuance of the present scheme of rotating the top jobs of the commodity divisions with industry men. It has also been suggested that the government career men might be given leaves of absence to serve for a period in private industry to gain first hand knowledge of the problems of industry. It would require legislation for such rotation schemes to be put into effect.

Flaws in Rotation Idea

Industry representatives, however, are not unanimous in favor of rotating industry men in the commodity division. This is particularly true in the highly competitive industries. It was explained that even during the war they were reluctant to discuss their problems with a man who was likely to be their competitor within a year, and would be even more reluctant to do so in peacetime. For that reason, some industry spokesmen feel that the decision whether industry men should be rotated in the government jobs should be left to industry to decide.

It also seems likely that the system followed during World War II and during the present defense program of having industry advisory committees work with the government on industry problems will be continued. Both industry representatives and the department officials are reported to have agreed that these committees serve a useful purpose. The industry representatives have emphasized, however, the desirability that the advisory committees be more active than they have been during the Korean crisis and that they be called into consultation before rather than after a decision has been reached on a particular matter.

Heads Tung Oil Firms

Julian Saphier has resigned from U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers Products Corporation, New York, to become president of the Gulfport Vegetable Oil Mills and of Landon Chemicals, both Gulfport, Miss. The two concerns are engaged primarily in tung oil processing operations. Mr. Saphier, who will continue to maintain a New York office and headquarters, had been with U. S. I. since 1938, in which year it acquired the Robert Rauh Company.

Calco Appoints Firestone

Samuel E. Firestone has been appointed a sales representative to the Philadelphia territory, it has been announced by the pigment department of American Cyanamid Company's Calco Chemical Division, Bound Brook, N. J. Prior to his present appointment, Mr. Firestone was assistant to the mid-central regional sales manager.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats was spotty last week and confined to prompt delivery. A fair volume of business took place in edible crude oils, while drying oils continued dull and featureless. Fractional advances occurred in corn oil, while peanut was boosted sharply. Soybean and cottonseed oils remained steady. Coconut oil was firm on the Pacific coast, with stocks nil at New York. Copra was easy and slightly lower.

Lower prices for tallow and greases brought soapmakers in the market and sizable quantities were absorbed at the decline. Export business dried up which unsettled the market.

Lower cost of linseed meal caused crushers to raise the price of linseed oil fractionally. Consumers continued to limit activity to withdrawals of linseed oil against former contracts, but showed no interest in replacements. Deliveries against contracts have increased steadily since the first of the month. Oiticica oil continued inactive and easy, and asking prices could have been shaded on a firm bid. Trading in tung oil was practically at a standstill and quotations were nominal and lower. Refined fish oil was steady, reflecting the firmer menhaden oil market, which was lifted fractionally at Gulf ports. Export inquiry was active, though trading was quiet.

Limited demand for oil meals, combined with heavy stocks continued to unsettle this market. Linseed meal dropped $1 per ton, and solvent peanut meal was reduced $3 per ton. Government owned cottonseed meal overhung the market and users restricted purchases to limited quantities for nearby delivery. Soybean meal also was quiet and lower.

Improved demand for No. 3 crude and refined carnauba wax resulted in adadvances of 3 to 4 cents per pound. Other grades were quiet and quotably unchanged. Ouricury wax also was scarcer and was lifted 3 cents per pound with the increased cost of replacements.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, linseed, 1/5c. per lb.
Degras, cammun, 6c. to 8c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
ref., ⅛c. per lb.
Linseed, 1/5c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, Gulf ports, ¼c. per lb.
Oleo, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¾c. per lb.
ref., ¾c. per lb.
Oleo, stearine, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, No. 3, crude, 3c. per lb.
ref., 4c. per lb.
Ouricury, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, $3 per ton.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oil, oiticica, ⅛c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut meal, solvent, $3 per ton.
Soybean meal, 50c. to $1 per ton.
Tallow, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 28, 1952
100.85	101.71	103.42	102.35

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated — Business lacked snap and was confined to immediate requirements. Prices without change.

Coconut — Crude was unchanged and nearby shipment was quoted at 20½c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast. April was quoted at 19c. Offerings at New York were nil and market was merely nominal at 21½c. per pound, tankcars.

Copra—Shipments were easier, declining to $257 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Offers were limited.

Corn—Crude was firmer with sales at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was higher at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Trading in bleachable cottonseed futures was limited last week. Market, however, remained on a steady basis. Trade interests absorbed May delivery and combined short covering lifted that month to new season's highs. Outside interest continued slow. Estimates of new crop oil tendered to the government were increased to about 12,750 tankcars, plus 2,200 of oil crop. Consuming demand was quiet and cash oil was maintained at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Crude oil was firmer at 15c. per pound, tankcars, Southeast and Valley and 14¾c., Texas.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended March 27 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	177	17.30	17.05	17.25@17.30
July	139	16.99	16.78	16.94S
September	94	16.00	15.83	15.92@15.95
October	4	15.57	15.00	15.55@15.85
December	2	15.40	15.30	15.41@15.45

Total sales, 416 contracts.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil quoted at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and crude soybean oil was 13⅜c. bid, same basis. Soybean meal quiet, with demand scattered.

Linseed—Further weakness of linseed meal resulted in a stronger oil market and prices of raw oil were lifted ⅕c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted at 15.2c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis and 16.45c. New York delivery. Consumer interest in replacements continued inactive, though withdrawals of oil against former contracts continued to increase since the first of the month.

Minneapolis—There was a decidedly stronger tone to the linseed oil market the past week, due in part to the continuing deterioration of the linseed meal market. There were a few oil buyers in the market but most were still watching and waiting. Tankcar price was advanced to 15.2c. per pound, f.o.b., Minneapolis, with 15c. possible in some quarters. Users' balances were low and shipping directions were satisfactory for this time of year.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	4,680,000	7,680,000
Since Sept. 1	217,350,000	239,280,000

Flaxseed—Market was dull and featureless. Prices were unchanged.

Minneapolis—Market was dull, with No. 1 seed selling around $3.91 a bushel, delivered, Minneapolis price. Receipts were slightly higher and demand was spotty. Farmers' intentions to plant flaxseed for 1953, was considerably higher than the trade had expected. According to the report, an estimated 4,142,000 acres of flaxseed will be planted. This is 120.1% of the planted acreage of last year. Using the ten-year average yield of 9.3 bushels per acre, this year's intended acreage could produce in excess of 38,000,000 bushels. With the easing in demand for cash flaxseed, premiums dropped 1c. per bushel.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1952-53	Receipts 1951-52	Shipments 1952-53	Shipments 1951-52
Past week	122,400	151,300	54,400	54,400
Since Sept. 1	12,702,400	19,105,000	2,264,750	4,017,600

Oiticica—Consuming inquiry continued slow and quotations were easy and nominal. Liquid was quoted at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 25c. to 25½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Olive—Demand was limited to small lots for immediate needs. Prices were maintained at $2.60 to $2.65 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid. Export licenses for shipment of oil in drums from Spain were still suspended, but were available for oil in cases. Olive foots were quiet and nominal at 15c. per pound, spot delivery. Olive oil exports from ports of the Seville consular district to the United States totaled 637 short tons during January, 1953, against none in January, 1952.

Palm Kernel—Market was firm and unchanged at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York, in bond, prompt delivery.

Peanut—This market was stronger and crude was sold at 25c. and 24¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, up ¾c. for the week. The government released peanuts last week for about 28 tankcars of oil. Refined oil was higher at 28½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Buying interest was spotty. Refined was maintained at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rice Bran—Offers were light and prices were firm with competing oils. Crude was held at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East.

Soybean — Market was irregular, but closed steady. Crude oil was sold at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, March-April shipment; 13⅜c., May; 13¼c., June-July and 13⅛c., August, same basis. Refined salad oil was unchanged at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Austria's order for 1,100 tons of degummed soybean oil was reported filled abroad.

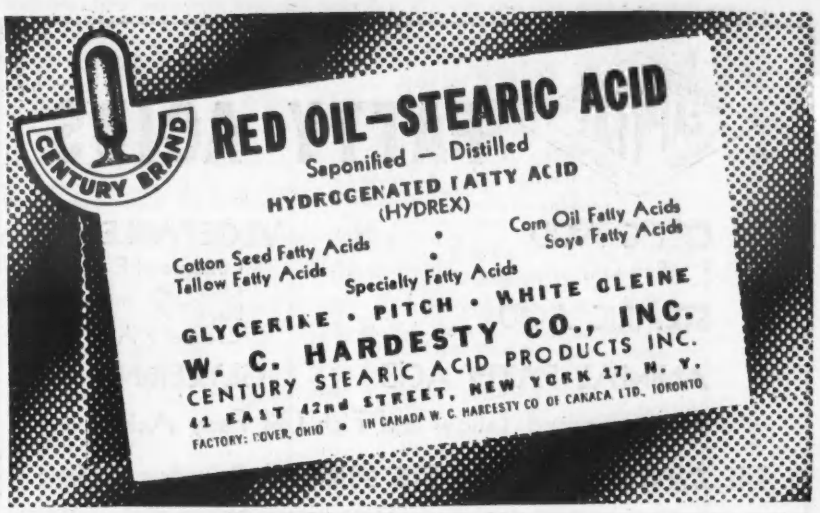
Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended March 27 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	13	13.54	13.20	13.54S
July	16	13.01	12.99	13.25@13.40
September	11	12.80	12.50	12.75@12.80

Total sales, 39 contracts.

Tung — Consuming inquiry continued slow and the market was a nominal affair.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4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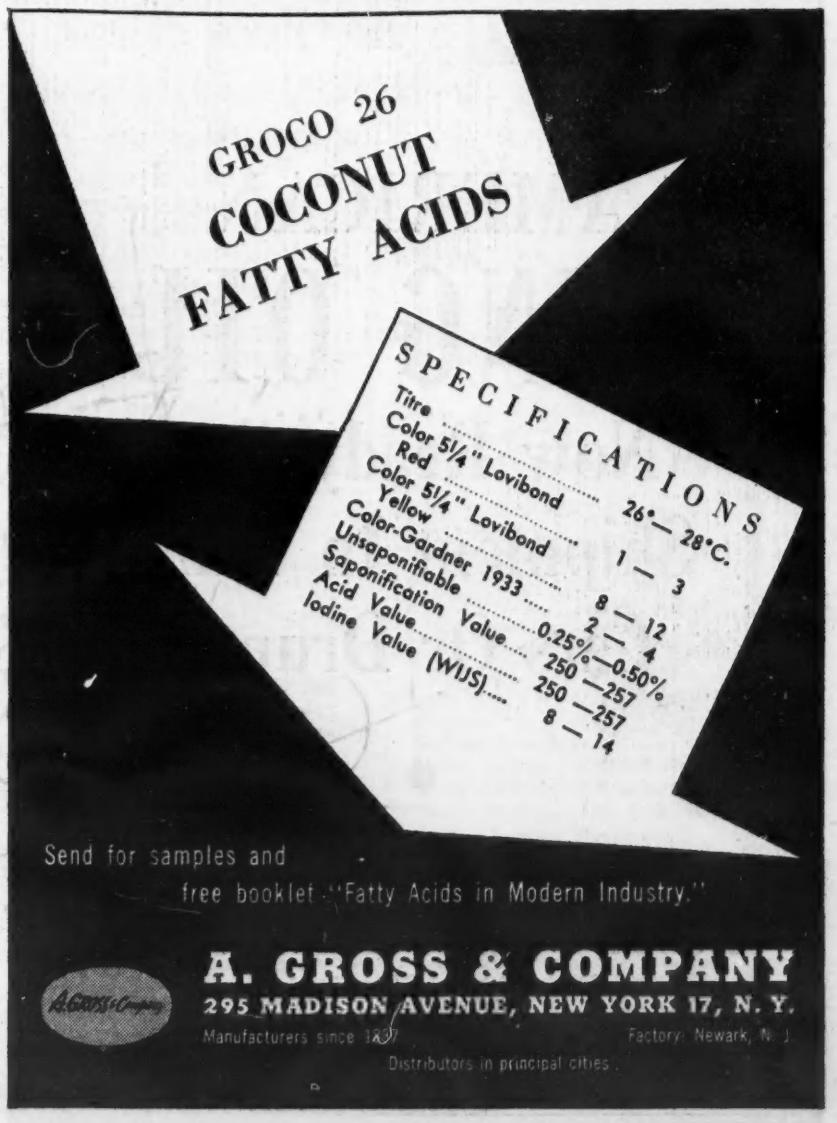

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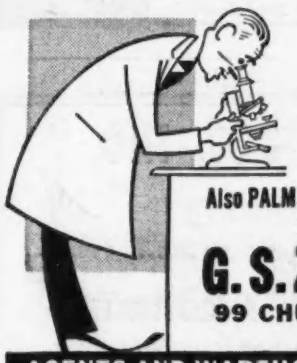
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Tankcars were quoted nominally at 28c. per pound, f.o.b. southern mills, and 29¾c. to 30c. New York, prompt delivery. Firm bids, it was intimated, could have shaded quotations. Drums were offered at 31½c. to 32c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was unsettled and declined fractionally. Choice white was quoted at 5¾c. per pound tankcars, delivered; yellow was off at 4⅜c.; house, 4⅛c. and brown, 3⅝c., same basis.

Lard—This market was quiet and slightly lower. Cash lard was quoted at 10½c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Market was irregular and soapers purchased sizable quantities of the better grades at lower levels. Bleachable fancy and extra were off ¼c. and sales took place at 5c. and 4¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, respectively. House was lower at 4⅛c. and brown, at 3⅝c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Offers for shipment from Newfoundland were light and closely held at 9⅛c. per pound, drums, exdock. Lower bids were not accepted. Spot stocks were quoted at 10c. to 10½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined—Refined oil was in slow demand, but was firm, reflecting the strength of crude. Light pressed oil was held at 11c. per pound, tankcars, New York, and alkali refined at 12c., same basis. Crude oil was scarce and nominal. Tankcars were quoted at 7½c. per pound, Baltimore, and were advanced to 7½c. per pound at Gulf ports.

Los Angeles—The market was quiet over the week. Supplies of domestic oil continued very light with no immediate production of tuna oil expected to alleviate this situation in the near future. Supplies of Alaskan herring oil at Seattle were tight with no trading reported; last sales at 8c. per pound.

Fatty Acids

Trading was reported fair, chiefly for immediate needs, while withdrawals against former orders moved in good volume. Red oil and stearic acid were quotably unchanged, despite the lower cost of tallow. Vegetable fatty acids continued steady, with the strength of basic oils, especially coconut oil. Most sellers were not quoting on coconut fatty acid, except on request.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Accumulating stocks of government owned cottonseed meal are getting to be a real concern to the government. The recent reduction of $10 per ton by the government has failed to move any large volume and meal stored in hot humid areas of the Southeast will deteriorate fast during the Summer month. Buyers are expecting the government to reduce prices further in an effort to move stocks, thus buying interest was limited to small quantities for nearby delivery. Oil mills continued to tender their products to the government under the loan program. Prices are more attractive in the Southeast with low freight rates, but still are not competitive with soybean meal and other proteins to heavy consuming areas in the East and Midwest.

Linseed Meal—Market continued weak and off $1 per ton. Business was inactive.

Minneapolis—There was no improvement in demand for linseed meal, and prices continued to drop. Quotations on linseed meal, both extracted and expeller, dropped another $1 per ton. Extracted linseed meal, 35% protein, was quoted at $66 to $67 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis and expeller meal, at $68 to $68.50 a ton, bulk. Shipping directions were slow.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	9,660,000	9,900,000
Since Sept. 1	379,600,000	363,440,000

Peanut Feed—The government announced last week that they would sell peanuts for crushing in the Virginia area to produce approximately 1,100 tons of feed, which is the first release of any size this season. Old process, 45 percent feed, was offered at $80 per ton sacked in the Virginia area, and $75 in the Georgia area, April shipment and solvent at $70 sacked in the South Alabama area, same shipment. Demand was rather spotty with demand mostly local in small lots. Supplies were light.

Soybean Meal—Supplies of soybean meal continued liberal. Prices were fairly steady at $66.50 per ton bulk Decatur, immediate; $67.50, April. Meal 44 percent in the Mississippi Valley region was offered at $68 per ton bulk, April shipment. Very few mills are running in the Southeast on soybeans, preferring to operate on cottonseed and obtain the advantage of the government support program. Demand for soybean meal continued spotty but sellers are resisting lower prices, due to the firmness of the soybean market.

Waxes

Beeswax — Fair demand was reported for refined grades. Prices were unchanged and steady for both crude and refined grades.

Carnauba—Active trading in No. 3 crude and refined stiffened these grades and prices were sharply higher. No. 3 crude was advanced to 99c. to $1 per pound and refined to $1.02 to $1.06 per pound, as to seller and quantity. Other grades were quiet and unchanged. No. 1 yellow was steady at $1.29 to $1.31 per pound, according to quantity. Chalky was in light supply and quoted at 96c. per pound and No. 3, North country, $1.03 per pound.

Ouricury—Refined was firmer and spot stocks were lifted to 75c. to 76c. per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

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3—Anco 4' x 9' Chilling Rolls; 2—5' x 6'6", complete.
3—Laboratory Roller Mills, 5"x12", 6"x14".
1—2000 gal. rubber-lined horiz. Tank.
1—Rotap Testing Screen.
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6—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers: #207-10 (2'x7"x10'), #310-16, #503-10, #604-20, two #604-24.
4—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.
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SPECIAL

5'x15' Rotary Kiln, Brick Lined, Complete.

DRYERS AND KILNS

Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
2—Allbr. Neli 4'x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic 3 apron Conveyor Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
Gehnrich Gas Fired Dryer, 12 trays, 21"x32"
6—Steam, Gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals. Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26" 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", & 36" Iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

2—Pfaudler 500 gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit: Jacketed. Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2'300 gal vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—Vert. agit. Jack. 600 gal. Kettle.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 500 gals.
4—Steel welded horiz. Tanks, 10,000 & 5,000 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Abbe Pebble Mills, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x20", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
13—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

2—Buffalo 6' dia. Vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 3".
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
2—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
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Turn to Pages 28a and 28b

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MOTORS to 75 HP, slow speed.

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ROTARY DRYERS—4x30, 5x40, 6x80.

VACUUM PUMP—Devine 10x10.

KETTLES — Aluminum, Jacket. & Ag., 250 gal.

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SPIRAL MIXERS - CODED VESSELS TANKS, ETC.

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2—Condensers 370 Sq. Ft. Ea. Stainless Steel.
1—Tolhurst 48" S.S. Center Slung Centrifuge.
2—Bird 48" S.S. Sus. Style Centrifuges.
1—Buflovak 6' Jack. & Vac. Crystallizer.
1—Devine 13 Shelf Vac. Dryer 40"x42".
1—Stokes 138 Vac. 6 Shelf Dryer 24"x36".
1—Sweetland #12 Filter 72 Leaves.
1—Sperry 24" C.I. Filter Press 13 Ch. 50 Ton Seco Closure.
1—Shriver 18" Alum. Press 14 Ch.
8—Stainless Kettles 100 to 950 Gals. Ag.
3—Dopp C. I. Kettles, 40, 250 & 650 Gals.
1—Mikro SH Bantam S.S. Pulv.
2—Rotex Screens 40"x60" & 40"x120".

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2—Motor Driven #2SI Mikro Pulverizers, Practically Brand New.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Homo Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40".
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

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1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert., 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day mixer, Steam Jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x8 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
65—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 100 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
4—New Drum Rollers.
1—A. F. Bartlett Hog Mill & 7½ H.P. Motor.
10—Tanks, 9'6"x30'—15,500 gal. each.
3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Filters.
2—Plate & Frame Filters 25"—open del.
4—Tanks 100,000 gals. each.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates, 9-frames.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.

SPECIAL:—1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 255 gals. cap. steam jacketed on bottom.
Mead Mill #2 with 7½ H.P. totally enclosed motor & Drayer Feeder—like new.
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Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.

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WHEATLAND, PA., near YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

3—Pfaudler 2000 gallon glass-lined series RL & XXL reactors, jacketed and agitated, 15 HP TEFC motors, ASME code.
3—Pfaudler 3000 gallon glass-lined open top tanks, two with side entering agitators, 15 HP.
1—Raymond flash dryer, complete with No. 40 Imp mill, 40 HP motor.
2—Feinc 5' x 3' all MONEL string discharge filters, complete with all accessories, washing, compression and agitation mechanism.
1—Kennedy #25½ type S gyratory crusher, gearless type with 40 HP motor.
1—Kennedy smooth roll crusher, 24" x 10", chrome steel.
1—Kennedy 4' x 60' rotary kiln, ½" all welded complete with 10 HP motor and drive.
2—Kennedy type "A" 3' x 8' single & double deck vibrating screens, MD.
4—Kennedy Van Saun #3 bucket elevators, 25', 37', 37'6", 45'5" complete with enclosed buckets, motors and reducers.
1—Kennedy 36" disc feeder, rated ½ ton per hour.
1—Acme 9" x 16" manganese jaw crusher, with 30 HP motor.
3—Buflovak all MONEL evaporators, 145, 293, 495 sq. ft. area with calandrias, condensers, salt settlers, ejectors, interconnecting piping, etc.
1—Hersey 3' x 24' MONEL counter current oil or gas heated dryer, complete.
24—Worthite, Duriron, Deming & Lawrence monel Hastelloy & CI pumps, 1" to 3".
22—Extra motors, some brand new, from 1½ HP to 40 HP.
7—Bins 500 to 2000 cu. ft. all steel bolted heavy duty.
2—Monel clad 5'5½" x 5'5½" x7' x 1¼" bins.
2—Sly dust collectors 4488 sq. ft. and 2244 sq. ft. each.
2—Syntron electric vibratory feeder, 20" x 5'10" long.
1—14" x 15' trough belt conveyor.
1—6" x 60' screw conveyor, variable speed drive and motor.
1—Eriez permanent magnetic drum 18" x 18".
1—John Reiner Model GCG-15-C combination gasoline and natural gas powered generating set, rated 15 KW.
1—Low Chlorine equipment, including evaporator (hot water), flow meter, etc.

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ANY TIME
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FILTERS AND FILTER PRESSES

2—#12 Sweetland filters hydraulically closed.
1—#5 Sweetland filter, hydraulically closed.
1—Sharples stainless steel Super-D-Canter with 15 HP explosion-proof motor.
1—Eimco 4' x 1' closed vacuum type rotary filter, complete.
1—Bird-Young stainless steel, 4' x 2' centrifugal filter.
1—Podbielniak Model 6070, 7½ HP explosion-proof motor, type 316 stainless steel.
2—Oliver Precoat Stainless Steel 5'3" x 8' Filters.
2—Shriver 24" 4-eye closed delivery 24 chamber filter presses, cast iron.
1—Aluminum 24" x 24" 14-chamber plate and frame 4-eye closed delivery filter press.
1—Shriver 18" bronze 14-chamber 4-eye closed delivery, washing type filter press.
10—Shriver Johnson & Sperry 18", 24", 32", 30" and 36" filter press skeletons.
1—Lot 30 x 30" plates and frames only, 2-eye, washing type 34-chambers.
15—Alsop, Kiefer, Ertel and Horman 12" to 18" disc filters, bronze and aluminum.

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2,000 gal., 200 PSI.

CENTRIFUGES
24" Bird, type CH, SS.
40" Fletcher, type 304 SS.
40" Tolhurst, perforated.

COLUMNS
24"x94"⅛", rubber lined.
6'x29' type 347 SS, 21 trays.
8'x36'x⅜" (2—NEW).

DIGESTERS
3900 gal. jackt'd., agit. ASME 75 PSI.

DRYERS—MISC
30"x8' Stokes, Model 59AB, vacuum, rotary.
5'x6', Blaw-Knox, Drum, atmospheric.
24"x28' Proctor & Schwartz Conveyor.
6'x35' Louisville Steam Tube, complete.

FILTERS
8'x12' Feinc, rotary, vacuum.
8'x10' & 11'6"x18', Oliver.
No. 7 Sweetland, 172 sq. ft., 41 taps.
36" Shriver, C.I., 36 chambers.
12" Sperry, aluminum, 10 chambers.

HYDRATORS—ROTARY
5'6"x22' Buffalo (2).

KILNS—COOLERS—DRYERS
7'x160'x¾" (2).
7'x120'x⅝".
7'x60'x⅜".
502-20 Roto Louvre.
5'6"x25'x9/16" Allis-Chalmers.
5'x30'x⅜" Ruggles Cole.
4'x60'x½".
4'6"x40'x⅜" Traylor.

MILLS
Raymond, 5 roll, high side, complete.
20"x36" Gruendler Hammermill.
6'x8' Abbe, Ball, type GPH (3).
2'x12' L. B. double shaft, Pug.

MIXERS
2190 cu. ft. Johnson, paddle type.
140 cu. ft. double shaft, paddle (NEW).
77 cu. ft. Blystone, heavy duty (2).

REACTORS—ACID GLASS
400 gal. Pfaudler, ASME.
500 gal. Pfaudler, ASME.

REACTORS—STAINLESS STEEL CLAD
3,000 gal. Jackt'd. ASME (NEW).

STORAGE TANKS
3400 gal. 7'4"x10'x⅜" type 430 SS.
4100 gal. 5'x28'x¼".
6000 gal. 8'x15'x⅜" vert. ALUMINUM.
6500 gal. TANK CAR TANKS, 76"x28'.
8500 gal. 8'x23'x5/16" vert. (NEW).
12,000 gal. 8'x32'x¼" (NEW).
15,000 gal. 10'6"x23'x¼" (NEW).
135,000 gal. 30'x26' w/coils.
(We have facilities for building of new tanks. Send us your inquiries.)

PRESSURE VESSELS
1050 gal. 4'x12'x½" 106 PSI.
1200 gal. 42"x16'x5/16" ASME 125 PSI.
1250 gal. 4'x14' 106 PSI.
8200 gal. 8'x23'x2" 390 PSI (4).
16,000 gal. 96"x45'x¾" ASME 150 PSI.
30,000 gal. 10'x47' ASME 50 PSI.

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Machinery & Equipment Merchants

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1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Dispersion Mixer, 100 gal.

1—Readco Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 225 gal.

1—J. H. Day Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Mixer, Sigma Blades, 12 gal. with 5 HP Motor.

1—J. H. Day Jacketed Powder Mixer, 5000 lb.

1—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryer, Model 138H-12, 12 Shelves.

2—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 2' x 6' & 30" x 15'.

3—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 9 & 5 Shelves.

2—Buflovak Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 Shelves each.

1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 7' x 120'.

1—Bolling Lab. 2-Roll Mill, 6" x 12".

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades, 9 gal. cap. with 10 HP Motor.

1—Thropp 2-Roll Mill, 10" x 24".

4—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 45, 60 & 500 sq. ft.

1—Struthers Wells Hastelloy B Heat Exchanger, 450 sq. ft.

3—Vulcan Copper Condensers, 300 & 350 sq. ft.

1—Fletcher Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge, 40" Perforated Basket.

1—Tolhurst Steel Center Slung Centrifuge, 36" Perforated Basket.

1—Buffalo Steel Tank, 10,000 gal. cap., 125 PSI.

1—Glascote Glass-Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 1600 gals. cap.

1—Abbe #2 Master Rotary Cutter.

1—Ball & Jewell Stainless Steel #0 Rotary Cutter.

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Colloid Mill: Premier, 2" type No. 200. Interested only in direct drive type with ½ horsepower universal motor. OPD 801.

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclave centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 770.

Wanted—Send us your list of surplus or idle machinery. Interested in large capacity dry & wet Mixers, Rotary and batch Dryers, Pulverizers, all kinds of Jacketed Kettles, Distilling apparatus. Filling and Packaging Units, Stainless steel and non-corrosive Tanks and Vessels. For 36 years we have been buying from single items to complete Plants—Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 13-18 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.

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- 1—3'x6' vapor-tite explosion proof fitted.
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Chemical Service Corporation
88 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
HAnover 2-6970 EST. 1925

Chew to Be Feted May 26

—Continued from page 4

cal Company as office manager and left four years later to spend a year as sales manager for the British American Chemical Company. During 1917-30, he was vice-president in charge of sales for Warner Chemical Company, Warner-Klipstein Company and Westvaco Chlorine Products Company. Before forming John A. Chew, Inc., in 1932, Mr. Chew spent two years as vice-president of the Swann Chemical Company.

Tickets for the dinner, which will be held in the Hendrick Hudson room of the Roosevelt, may be obtained from any member of the committee on arangements.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 61

BONEMEAL—2,203 bgs, H V Nootbaar & Co, Hamburg
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, Durkee Famous Foods, Rotterdam
dam
150 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CASSIA—16 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—315 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Corinto
COPRA—500 bgs, American Trust Co, Cebu
CAKE—2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Manila
CUMIN SEED—119 bls, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—50 bgs, Rotterdam
EARTH COLOR—2,910 bgs, F D Davis Co, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—220 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Callao
GLYCERIN—10 dms, Willets Inc, Cristobal
KARAYA GUM—126 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products Co, Bombay
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Cochin
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—20 bgs, E S Browning Co, Genoa
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Malaga
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Hamburg
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
3,000 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Holland Bulb Importers Co, Bremen
1,940 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
199 bls, Lewis International Co, Bremen
500 bls, Cross Pacific Co, Bremen
500 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—16 bgs, Volkart Bros Inc, Cochin
30 bgs, Anker Meat Corp, Rotterdam
32 bgs, Bank of American, Cochin
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
PEPPERMINT LEAVES—30 cs, 65 bgs, C F Ten Eyck & Co, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—189,433 bbls, Texas Co, Sidon Lebanon
POLLACKLIVER OIL — 51 dms, Van Cam Sea Food Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
SESAME SEED—300 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
50 bgs, Lastreto Phillips Commercial Co, Inc, Corinto
200 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
450 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
SODIUM NITRATE—463 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
UREA—900 bgs, Genoa
8,817 bgs, Antwerp
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Antwerp

FOR SALE
Pebble Mills: 5 gal. to 250 gal.
Pulverizers: Micro SH, 1SI, 2TH.
3-roll Mills: Day 12x32" and 16x40".
Powder Mixer: Day, 66 cu. ft., jktd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vaportite st. steel.
Centrifugals: 26" and 30" Tolhurst.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Disintegrator: Riefz 40 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51, motor dr.
Filter: Oliver 3'x4', Everdur, con.
Vacuum Pan: Mojonnier 24" stainless steel.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mill: 12x24" Farrel-Birmingham, 25 hp.
Dryer: American 42x120" double drum.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal. st. steel, jacktd.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Colloid Mills: Premier, Charlotte—st. steel.
Tanks: 3,000 gal. vert. dairy gl. lined jktd.
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Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#.
Dough Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
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Newport News

PEATMOSS—400 bls, Great Lakes Intern Co, Bremen

Norfolk

FERTILIZER, COCOA—5,381 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
5,175 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
2,835 bls, W M Stone, Bremen
POTASSIUM MURIATE—2,325 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—508 bgs, H J Schulter, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—5,000 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
7,040 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
2,300 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Lourenco Marques
400 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Capetown
4,794 bgs, Durban
BERYL ORE—40 tons, Derby & Co, Marseille
43 tons, Beira
BERYLLIUM ORE—42 tons, Walvis Bay
BONEMEAL—1,102 bgs, Alexandria
CAMPHOR, POWDER—100 cs, National City Bank, Keelung
CASTOR OIL—318 tons, Bunge Corp, Santos
572 tons, Rohm & Haas, Bombay
CLAY—1,703 tons, Avonmouth
CRESYLIC ACID—300 dms, Glasgow
DIVI DIVI—659 seroons, Porcella Vicini, Puerto Plata
GLYCERIN—40 dms, Copenhagen
GRAPHITE—200 bgs, C Pettinoss, Colombo
GYPSUM—10,961 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MANGANESE ORE—170 tons, Calcutta
MILK POWDER—1,105 bgs, J H Hobson Co, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—5,555 bgs, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Rotterdam
5,555 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—104 dms, Chemical Bank, Seville
PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,650 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
200 bls, Bank of Manahattan Co, Hamburg
1,270 bgs, Keer Maurer, Bremen
500 bls, Keer Maurer, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—555,070 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
209,382 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
171,441 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
118,766 bbls, Texas Co, Pamatucal
195,971 bbls, Texas Co, Sidon
119,971 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatucal
POTATO STARCH—4,800 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Arrhus
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT——1,500 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—600 bgs, H Sundheimer, Hamburg
UREA—100 bgs, Leviant Co, Antwerp
VANILLA BEANS—11 cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Hamburg
71 cs, J A McCarthy, Marseille
WATTLE BARK—555 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
1,600 bls, Mossel Bay

San Francisco

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Lastreto Phillips, Rotterdam
100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Durkee Famous Foods, Rotterdam
CASSIA—450 bls, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
828 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—1,136 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
CHILLIES—70 bgs, M S Cowen, Kobe
46 bgs, Kiyoshi Hirasaki, Kobe
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, B C Ireland, Colombo
COPAL GUM—118 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
COPRA CAKE—1,200 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
CUMIN SEED—119 bls, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
DERRIS ROOT, POWDER—232 bgs, Callao
FISHMEAL—240 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Antofagasta
435 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
135 tons, W R Grace & Co, Chimbote
253 tons, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
LAUREL LEAVES—157 bls, Hismoco American Co, Piraeus
LINSEEDMEAL—830 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Kobe
230 tons, Pacific Vegetable Corp, Kobe
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, E A Johnson & Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Bremen
1,000 bls, Frazar & Hansen, Bremen
1,000 bls, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—136 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
43 bgs, Bank of America, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,795 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
SEEDLAC—137 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—125 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
210 bgs, Lastreto Phillips, Corinto
SHELLAC—39 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM NITRATE—1,801 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
WHITING—4,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Hull
4,000 bgs, M H Weitzner, Antwerp

Wilmington

POTASSIUM MURIATE—2,335 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen

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Advertisers Index

Albek, Albert, Inc. 23
Albemarle Paper Mfg. Co. 70
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp. 70
American Agricultural Chemical Co. 1
American Alcolac Corp. 64
American Flange & Mfg. Co., Inc. 27
American Key Products, Inc. 49
American Lignite Products Co. 74
American Potash & Chemical Corp. 18
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co. 28
Atlas Powder Co. 31

Baird, J. M., Company 56
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1, 50
Barcan, Irving, Co. 76
Barclay Chemical Co. 48
Barrett Division 46
Belgameric, Inc. 61
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc. 55
Bios Laboratories, Inc. 57
Blockson Chemical Co. 41
Bonewitz Laboratories, Inc. 40
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co. 40
Bowman, Charles, & Co. 56
Brill Equipment Co. 75
Brode Corp., The 74

Calabrian Co., Inc., The 41
Caldwell Chemical Co. 30
Capital City Products Co. 74
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., Div. Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. 2, 54
Celanese Corp. of America, Chemical Div. 19, 80
Chemical & Process Machinery Co. 77
Chemical Service Corp. 78
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 80
Chemical Specialties Co. 79
Chew, John A., Inc. 41
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 36
City Bank Farmers Trust Co. 6
Cleveland Mixer Co. 78
Columbia Southern Chemical Corp. 36
Commercial Solvents Corp. 10
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. 40
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 75
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 59
Cornwell Chemical Corp. 8
Coupe, Robert A. 40
Crosby Chemicals, Inc. 69
Crosby Forest Products Co. 74

Diamond Alkali Co., Organic Chemicals Div. 42
Dicalite Division, Great Lakes Carbon Corp. 57
Diehl, Wm., & Co. 74
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Co. 61
Dodge & Olcott, Inc. 66
Dow Chemical Co. 14
Dreyer, P. R., Inc. 66
Duff Chemical Co., Inc. 40
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co. Inc. 52, 56
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co. 28

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. 13
Enjay Company, Inc. 45
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 76

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc. 48
Felton Chemical Co., Inc. 25
Fezandie & Sperrle 49
Filo Color & Chemical Corp. 69
Fine Organics, Inc. 53
First Machinery Corp. 28a, 28b, 76
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 65
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. 65

Gas Purifying Materials Co. 41
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. 77
General Biochemicals, Inc. 53
General Tire & Rubber Co. 38
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 53
Gross, A., & Company 73
Gruman, J. B., Co. 61

Hardesty, W. C., Co. 73
Heat & Power Co., Inc. 77
Hercules Powder Co. 69, 71
Heyden Chemical Corp. 49
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 33, 51
Hopkins, J. L., & Co. 63
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 65
Hydrocarbon Chemicals, Inc. 80

Inland Alkaloid Company 63

Kolon Trading Co., Inc. 42
Koppers Company, Inc. 47

Lawler Company 76
Leon-White Enterprises 55
Lever Brothers Company 52
Loeb, H., & Son 76
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 78
Lucidol Corp. 61

Machinery & Equipment Co. 76, 78
Machinery & Equipment Corp. 76
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 65, 67
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works 69
Mantrose Corporation 68
Marine Magnesium Products Corp. 61
Marshall Railway Equipment Corp. 78
Maschmeijer, A., Jr. 67
Matheson Coleman & Bell, Inc. 55
Mathieson Industrial Chemicals Co. 39
Mathieu, A. H., & Co. 38
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 53
Mefford Chemical Co. 55
Metalsalts Corporation 55
Metasap Chemical Co. 11
Michigan Chemical Corp. 57
Miel, George A., Co., Inc. 73
Monsanto Chemical Co. 21
Mutchler Chemical Co., Inc. 38
Mutual Chemical Co. of America 15

National Alfalfa Dehydrating & Milling Co. 52
National Distillers Chemical Co. 45
National Rosin Oil Products, Inc. 70
Natural Products Refining Co. 49
Neuberg, William D., Co. 48
Neville Company 69
Newman Tallow & Soap Machinery Co. 78
Niagara Alkali Company 32
Nitrogen Division Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 42, 57
Nylos Trading Co., Inc. 43

Ohio-Apex, Inc. 72

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Parsons-Plymouth, Inc., M. W. 70
Penick, S. B., & Co. 53, 62
Pennotex Oil Corp. 45
Pennsylvania Industrial Chem. Corp. 68
Pennsylvania Refining Company 45
Perry Equipment Corp. 76
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 35
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 37
Philipp Brothers, Inc. 37
Piper & Hill 76
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. 55
Polak & Schwarz, Inc. 66
Potash Co. of America 43
Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co., Inc. 54
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble 52
Purocaine, Inc. 54
Pyramid Chemical Co. 40

Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. 45
Raney Catalyst Co. 43
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 41
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. 12
Reinhart Chemical Corp. 48
Republic Steel Corp. 47
Richmond Mica Corp. 70
Rosenthal Bercow Co., Inc. 80
Roure-Dupont, Inc. 66
Roussel Corporation 58

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc. 58
Shamrock Chemicals Corp. 64
Sharples Chemicals Inc. 1
Shell Chemical Corp. 17
Shell Oil Co., Inc. 44
Sinclair Chemicals, Inc. 22
Smith Chemical & Color Co., Inc. 80
Snell, Foster D., Inc. 48
Solvay Process Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 29
Sonnenschein, E., & Co., Inc. 40
Spencer Chemical Co 38
Standard Collapsible Tube Co. 44
Stauffer Chemical Co. 39
Stein Equipment Co 76
Sterwin Chemicals, Inc. 64
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. 74
Sunkist Growers, Inc. 24
Synthetic Products Co. 72
Syntomatic Corp. 66

Tamms Industries, Inc. 72
Tar Residuals, Inc. 48
Terra Chemicals, Inc. 61
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. 36
Thurston & Braidich 64
Titanium Pigment Corp. 71
Todd, A. M., Co. 65
Tragacanth Importing Corp. 64
Truland Chemical & Engineering Co. 78
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 41

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co. Div. 2, 54
Union Standard Equipment Co. 75
U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co., Div. National Distillers Products Corp. 45
United States Potash Co., Inc. 42

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 67
Verona Chemical Co. 66
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp. 16

Watford Chemical Co., Ltd. 58
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. 73
Williams, C. K., & Co. 72
Wilner Wood Products Co. 70

Ziegler, G. S., & Co. 74
Zinsser & Co., Inc. 49

P.A.'s-Eye View

—*Continued from page 5*

prices, the degree of change has been small.

Increases reported were on alcohol, aluminum, anhydrous ammonia, asbestos yarn, benzene, brass mill products, castings, cement, some chemicals, chlorine, cigarettes, copper, cotton linters, cotton, some electrical equipment, fasteners, coffee, hogs, rice, soy beans, wheat, corn, sugar, gasoline, glassware, graphite, pig iron, leather, some lumber, magnesium, monel, newsprint, nickel, fats and oils, manila rope, soda ash, stainless steel and wire.

On the downside were appliances, used cars, tires, burlap, coal, dyes, dairy products, beef, oats, (fuel oil some areas), lead (down and up), mercury, wastepaper, rubber, steel scrap, some textiles and zinc.

Still in short supply are glycerin, nickel, polyethylene, copper wire and stainless steel. Easing up are some types of aluminum, copper, zinc and many steel items.

Canada

General business across the border is buoyant. Production remains high but is not expanding as fast as in previous months. Order books are better than United States. Prices have not gone up as much. Inventories are about the same. Employment is full. Buying policy is on the long side of hand-to-mouth to ninety days, with some taking a four-month position. Reports are optimistic on conditions through the year. Income tax reduction of 11 percent on individuals and elimination of reduction of a number of nuisance taxes are expected to keep purchasing power high.

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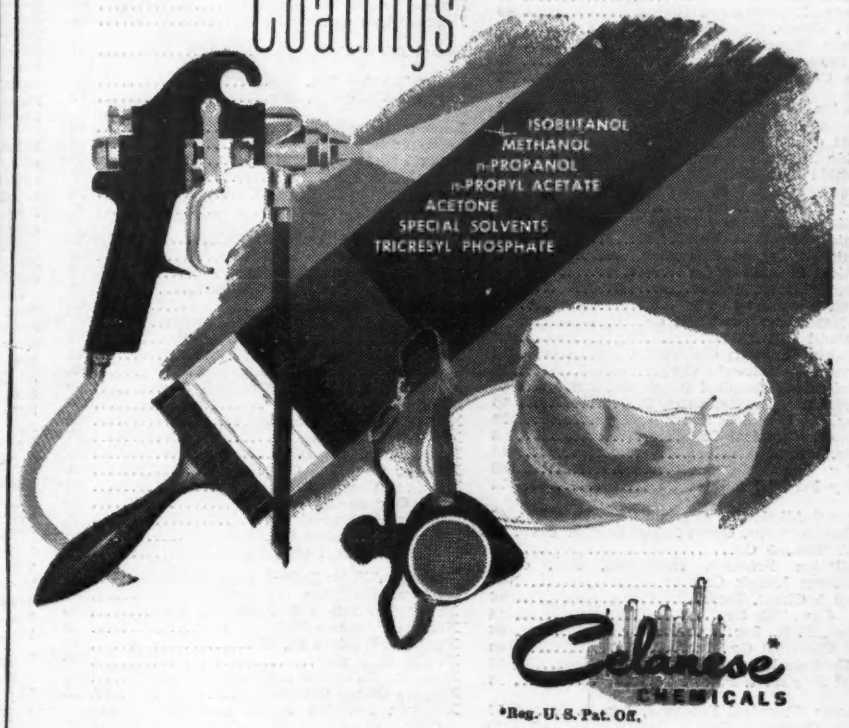

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